

THE C4 NEWSLETTER

Winter 2008

Volume 16, Number 4



A NEWLY DISCOVERED CONNECTICUT;
1786 VARIETY 4.3-H.2

Featured in this issue

- Rhode Island and South Carolina Coinage Proposals
- New Jersey Bills with a Story to Tell
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Dues are

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Ray Williams)

It is now January, 2009, and only ten more months until the C4 Convention! This is the post convention issue of the *C4 Newsletter* and should be packed chock full of interesting articles. 2008 is behind us now and as wonderful a year as it was numismatically, this year will somehow be better! Greetings and Happy New Year!

So many numismatic events happened last year, I know that I'll forget some. Eric Newman released the 5th edition of the *Early Paper Money of America* AND a new reference hook on *Fugio Coppers* – not bad for someone well into his 90's! Syd Martin's book on Wood's Hibernias (published by C4) achieved enough sales to reach our "break-even point" in less than a year. C4 assisted in the placement of an historic marker by the Bostonian Society, at the site of John Hull's Boston Mint. C4 had major gatherings at both the EAC Convention in Dallas and the ANA Summer Convention in Baltimore. C4 held its own successful convention and auction in Boston, where Dave Bowers was our featured speaker. C4 managed successfully to make major revisions in its bylaws. These are just some of the highlights of 2008!

The International Show just ended in NYC, including the successful ANS fundraising "Gala Dinner." The *Americana Sale* is just two days away! Numismatically, it's been a busy year and January is only 1/3 gone. The next time C4 members will gather in force will be at the EAC Convention April 15-19 in Cincinnati. There is normally a "Colonial Happening" on Thursday night and a C4 general meeting on Saturday morning. Plus there are many dealers that buy and sell colonial coins.

With respect to the state of the hobby in the current economic atmosphere... time will tell. I've seen no slowdown so far. Auction results in the next six months will be a prime indicator. So let's see what happens. Buying and selling is only one aspect of the hobby. With respect to research, publications, gatherings and meetings, I can only see colonial numismatics getting busier and more involved. Whether the price of coins goes up or down, our enjoyment continues!

There has been a change in the subscription rates for the *Colonial Newsletter* for 2009. Yes, they've gone down! The hope here is that if by lowering the cost, subscription numbers will increase, and the production cost per issue will go down enough to compensate. But putting all that aside, I enthusiastically recommend subscribing to the *Colonial Newsletter* right AFTER you've sent a check in for your C4 Dues. There should be information elsewhere in this C4N about ordering CNL. It just takes a phone call and a credit card.

Well, pour yourself a cup of coffee, unplug the phone and enjoy a little time with your club publication. It has solid information, is informal and folksy, funny and serious. This is the written platform for C4 members to communicate and share. Send a letter to ask the editor a question, make a recommendation, give an opinion or share an experience. This newsletter is yours – enjoy and make the most of it.

THE ABORTED RHODE ISLAND COINAGE PROPOSAL OF 1786

(Franklin Noel)

Where are the Rhode Island Coppers? This essay attempts to answer some of the questions raised by Randy Clark's discovery of the newspaper accounts of a coinage proposal adopted by the Rhode Island General Assembly. (See Vol. 16, No. 2 *The C4 Newsletter*, pp. 44-45) In particular, I will examine the question of whether there was any follow through on the proposal; and if not why not. The newspapers describe a resolution, adopted in December, 1786, granting the petition of several gentlemen "for Liberty to establish a mint." The official records of Rhode Island, from the time of its founding until it became the last of the 13 original states to ratify the Constitution, were published, in 10 volumes in the 19th Century, under the title, *Records of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England* (hereinafter, *Records*). Rhode Island Secretary of State John Russell Bartlett compiled the *Records*, and the Rhode Island General Assembly directed their publication in 1865. Those *Records*, together with the comprehensive article by Patrick Conley about Rhode Island's ratification of the Constitution, "First in War, Last in Peace,"¹ form the basis for this essay.

The Coinage Resolution—"the exclusive privilege of a coinage. . ."

The coinage resolution mentioned in the newspaper accounts is reported in Volume X of the *Records* :

It is voted and resolved, that the petition of the Hon. Daniel Owen, Stephen Winsor, Simeon Thayer, Arthur Fenner, Jr., and Caleb Harris, Esqs., preferred unto this Assembly, praying for the exclusive privilege of a coinage for this state for the period of twelve years, be, and the same is, hereby granted; that they be subject to such conditions, limitations and restrictions as shall be agreed to by this Assembly; and that Henry Marchant, William Channing, Benjamin Bourne, and Moses Brown, Esq., be, and they, or any three of them are, hereby appointed a committee to draught and report an act proper for carrying the intention of the said petitioners into execution, consistently with the articles of confederation and the sovereignty of this state.

The committee appointed to "draught and report an act," failed to prepare the necessary legislation. Rhode Island certainly had the authority under the then governing Articles of Confederation to establish a mint or to license private parties to strike coins. Indeed, the resolution itself expressly references both the "articles of confederation and

the sovereignty of this state,” when giving direction to those charged with drafting the legislation needed to carry “the intention of the said petitioners into execution.” The necessary legislation, however, was never forthcoming. The granting of this petition appears to be the only reference to the coinage proposal in the entire 10 volumes of the *Records*. The legislative record is silent as to why the General Assembly never implemented the proposal. One might safely speculate, however, that the resolution died aborning because it became entangled with the debate in the state over whether to ratify the new Constitution of the United States, which stripped the states of their power to coin money.

Revolutionary Rhode Island under the Articles of Confederation

The Conley article, “First in War, Last in Peace,” comprehensively tells the story of how Rhode Island came to adopt the new Constitution. Whereas Rhode Island had been one of the first states to approve the proposed Articles of Confederation, which were unanimously approved by the Rhode Island General Assembly in February, 1778, she gave a much more chilly reception to the new Constitution proposed nearly 10 years later, in 1787.

Article IX of the Articles of Confederation granted the Continental Congress exclusive power over “the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective states. . . .” Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut all exercised their sovereign authority to strike coins, as did the independent republic of Vermont. As Crosby reports, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Hampshire all entertained coinage proposals, but like Rhode Island, never actually produced any state authorized coins.²

In the years immediately following Rhode Island’s adoption of the Articles of Confederation, Rhode Island’s merchant class generally dominated her General Assembly. Historians call those Rhode Island politicians from the other side of the political/economic spectrum, who represented the state’s rural and agrarian interests, “the country party.”³ As the debate over whether to replace the Articles of Confederation with a new Constitution developed, those in “the country party” became anti-federalists, opposed to the strong central government embodied in the new document. The Federalists in Rhode Island, who supported ratification of the new Constitution, came from those politicians who represented the mercantile and urban interests of the state.

“An Act for Emitting One Hundred Thousand Pounds”—The Country Party’s Paper Money Program

In the Spring of 1786, the General Assembly, which had previously been dominated by Rhode Island’s merchants, came to be controlled by the “country party.” During the annual elections in April, the politicians from the “country party” had strongly supported the issuance of paper money. The primary purpose of the paper money

program was to relieve the tax burden on property owners. The newly elected legislature wasted no time in passing the paper money legislation. At its May session, 1786, the General Assembly authorized the issuance of 100,000 pounds worth of paper money. The paper was issued in denominations of 6 pence and 9 pence; 1, 3, 5, 6, 10, 20, 30, 40 shillings; 2 shilling 6 pence, and 3 pounds.⁴ To insure its acceptance, the General Assembly also adopted a law imposing strict punishments for anyone who refused to accept the paper money when tendered in the payment of debts.⁵ An example of this paper money is:



Figure 1. Note issued by the Act of the General Assembly, passed at their May Session, 1786 held in Newport, RI.⁶

Seven months later, in December, 1786, the General Assembly repealed some of the more draconian provisions designed to ensure the legal tender status of the notes. At the same session, the General Assembly granted the coinage petition mentioned in the newspapers. The General Assembly appointed a committee to draft a law to accomplish the coinage. There is no further mention of the coinage petition in the *Records*.

Rhode Island and the Constitutional Convention -- “. . .more enlarged powers. . .”

Two months before it adopted the coinage resolution, Rhode Island sent two delegates to a convention in Annapolis, to discuss how to better facilitate trade between

the states. Before arriving, the delegates learned the meeting had adjourned because too few states attended. The Annapolis convention conducted no substantive business, but instead issued a Report, in which those in attendance called for another meeting to be held in Philadelphia, “with more enlarged powers.”⁷

While Rhode Island was much interested in improving trade between the states, and in particular obtaining some protection from tariffs imposed by her neighbors on Rhode Island’s exports, she was suspicious of the meeting with “more enlarged powers” called for Philadelphia, and refused to send delegates to that convention. Rhode Island was the only one of the 13 original states that did not participate in any way in the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, in the summer of 1787.

As a small state Rhode Island strongly supported the Articles of Confederation and the state sovereignty they embraced. Rhode Island was more than a little reluctant to participate in any effort that would diminish her sovereignty, and independence. The meeting in Philadelphia went ahead without Rhode Island’s participation. On September 17, 1787, the Constitutional Convention forwarded the fruit of its labor to the Continental Congress and recommended that it submit the new Constitution to the states for ratification by popularly elected conventions in each state.

The new proposed Constitution was a compromise between those who wished to maintain state sovereignty and those who wished to do away with the power of the states, and make them subservient to a strong national government. The new Constitution, in words later used by James Madison, was “partly federal and partly national.” In short the people had divided their sovereignty between the states on the one hand, and, on the other hand, for certain enumerated purposes, the national government.

One of those enumerated purposes was the coinage of money. Indeed, in addition to giving the new national Congress of the United States exclusive power over coinage (Article I; Section 8), the Constitution expressly provided that no state may coin money, emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold and silver coin legal tender (Article I; Section 10).

The Coinage proposal and Rhode Island ratification debate

– Rhode Island Resists Ratification

If Rhode Island ratified the new Constitution, the coinage proposal approved in December, 1786, would die, as the new Constitution prohibited the individual states from coining money. If Rhode Island rejected the Constitution, and continued to operate under the Articles of Confederation, or as an independent republic (like Vermont), then it would clearly retain the power to strike coins by its own authority.

In September, 1787, following the recommendation of the Constitutional Convention, the Continental Congress transmitted the new Constitution to the states.

At its October session, 1787, the Rhode Island General Assembly ordered that the printing of the document to be sent to the town clerks for distribution among the inhabitants (X *Records*, at 265-66). At its February session in 1788, the General Assembly submitted the question of ratification to a popular vote. As this was contrary to the practice in other states, and contrary to the recommendations of both the Philadelphia Convention and the Continental Congress, those who supported the Constitution boycotted the plebiscite. In the March, 1788, referendum, the voters defeated the Constitution by a vote of 2,711 against to 243 in favor of the new Constitution.

For nearly two years thereafter the General Assembly repeatedly rejected motions to call a ratifying convention, even after nine other states had ratified the document -- the number needed, by the terms of the Constitution itself, to establish it. In January, 1790, after all twelve of the other states had ratified the Constitution, through ratifying conventions, and after the new government had already met and proposed twelve amendments to the Constitution (ten of which would later become the Bill of Rights), Henry Marchant, one of the men who was supposed to be drafting an act to implement the coinage proposal approved three years earlier, in December, 1786, introduced a bill to call a ratification convention, to occur in March. The bill narrowly passed.

While the Federalists in Rhode Island had finally succeeded in calling a ratification convention, the fate of the Constitution in that convention was far from certain. The Rhode Island ratification convention first met in March, 1790. The Constitution was vigorously debated, as were the twelve Congressionally proposed amendments, as well as 18 additional amendments proposed by the Rhode Island convention itself (including one that expressly guaranteed each state its sovereignty). After six days, the Rhode Island convention adjourned to meet again in May.

- Rhode Island Relents

At the May meeting of the Rhode Island convention, those in favor of the Constitution, including Henry Marchant and Benjamin Bourne, (two of the committeemen appointed to draft the coinage legislation) argued strongly for ratification. Statewide sentiment still strongly favored the Anti-Federalist country party. In April elections, the country party prevailed for the fifth year in a row, led by Governor Arthur Fenner, one of the coinage proposal petitioners. Nevertheless, at its May meeting the Rhode Island convention voted narrowly to ratify the new Constitution.

Historian Patrick Conley, in his article, "First in War, Last in Peace," lists a number of factors that had slowly persuaded a number of Rhode Island inhabitants to warm up to the proposed new Constitution, which from the beginning had some support from Rhode Island's mercantile community.

The Federalist dominated press published articles that demonstrated the need for a strong union. By late 1789, even the anti-federal, pro-paper money *United States Chronicle* published by Bennett Wheeler had come out in favor of ratification. This is

one of the newspapers that had published the news about the December, 1786, coinage proposal. After the other 12 states had already ratified (only 9 were needed to put the new government into operation), Rhode Island was isolated and ostracized. In the fall of 1789, President George Washington snubbed Rhode Island by failing to visit it when he made a tour of the other New England states.

Congress had proposed twelve amendments (in accordance with the procedure set forth in the Constitution for amendment) that expressly addressed many of the objections voiced by those opposed to the proposed Constitution.

Contemporaneous with the May, 1790, meeting of the Rhode Island ratifying convention, the pro-federal delegates from Providence were empowered by their town meeting to meet with other towns to, in essence, secede from Rhode Island, in the event the convention rejected ratification.

Congress was about to impose severe economic sanctions on Rhode Island, if it did not join the other states in ratification. As Rhode Island had not ratified the new Constitution, it was not entitled to the protection against tariffs from its neighbors. In 1789, Congress itself imposed a tariff on Rhode Island wares, the effective date of which Congress repeatedly postponed, in the hopes that Rhode Island would join the new union. On May 18, 1790, Congress enacted a law that would have banned all commerce between the United States and Rhode Island, beginning July 1, and that would have demanded an immediate payment on the state's Revolutionary War debt.

In May, the Rhode Island convention ratified the Constitution by a vote of 34-32, the narrowest margin by which the Constitution was ratified in any state. Within a month, at its June, 1790, session, the Rhode Island General Assembly, though still dominated by the country party, approved the Bill of Rights in accordance with the Amendment procedure laid out in Article V of the new Constitution.

“No State shall . . . coin Money. . . .” – The new Constitution

Nearly a year passed between the adoption of the coinage resolution in December, 1786, and the first debate in October, 1787, over whether to adopt the new Constitution. The General Assembly met four times during that time. Why couldn't the General Assembly have adopted the necessary legislation in the intervening months? It appears that the coinage proposal adopted in December, 1786, went nowhere, because the committee charged with bringing it to fruition was dominated by men whose interests were opposed to the interests of the coinage proposal petitioners. Those who had petitioned for the coinage privilege were leaders in the country party, while those charged with making it happen came from the opposite end of the Rhode Island political spectrum.

Among the petitioners were Daniel Owen, and Arthur Fenner, Deputy Governor and Governor respectively. They were each leaders of the country party that strongly

avored the state's issuance of paper money and strongly supported the state's sovereignty, which was necessary to coin money. The Committee appointed to draft the necessary legislation was dominated by men whose energies were spent promoting a new Constitution, that, as it developed, was inconsistent with the coinage proposal adopted in December, 1786. The new Constitution not only prohibited the states from issuing paper money, and the making of anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender; the new Constitution expressly lodged the sovereign power over coinage in the new national Congress and expressly denied the states the power, previously recognized in the Articles of Confederation, to strike coins by their own sovereign authority.

Three of the four committeemen appointed to draft the necessary coinage legislation were strong federalists who supported the new Constitution. Henry Marchant was the first in the General Assembly to propose calling a ratifying convention in Rhode Island. Benjamin Bourne was a champion of the Constitution, and became Rhode Island's first elected member of the United States House of Representatives. Moses Brown, a Quaker, supported adoption of the Constitution, despite its failure to deal with the slavery question in a way acceptable to his Quaker faith.

Further research into some of the other personalities mentioned in the coinage resolution – Petitioners Stephen Winsor, Simeon Thayer, Caleb Harris, and committeeman William Channing – might shed additional light on the reasons for the failure of Rhode Island's aborted coinage proposal.

Where are the Rhode Island Coppers? There are none.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Published in *The Constitution and the States*, edited by Patrick T. Conley & John P. Kaminski (Madison, 1988).
- ² Crosby, Sylvester, *The Early Coins of America*, pp. 169-176; 295.
- ³ In speaking of politics in the 18th Century, the term "party" does not mean the highly organized political party that developed in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The term "party" simply refers to a loosely connected group of individuals who shared some common political interests.
- ⁴ Newman, Eric, *The Early Paper Money of America*, p. 350 (Racine, Bicentennial Edition 1976)
- ⁵ The legislation designed to enforce the acceptance of this paper money gave rise to the lawsuit known as *Trevett v. Weeden*, an important case in the development of judicial review, establishing the power of courts to declare a legislative act unconstitutional.
- ⁶ These and additional photos of Rhode Island paper money issued pursuant to its May Session legislation can be found at, Jordan, Louis, "Colonial Currency," <http://www.coins.nd.edu/ColCurrency/CurrencyText/RI-05-86.html> (viewed, November 9, 2008).
- ⁷ Report of the Annapolis Commissioners, September 14th, 1786 published at: http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/annapoli.asp (viewed November 10, 2008)

OBSERVATIONS ABOUT COLLECTOR'S TICKETS AND PAINTED DIE VARIETIES IN THE JOHN J. FORD, JR. CONNECTICUT COPPERS COLLECTION

(Charles W. Smith)

On May 10, 2005, Stack's Inc., New York, NY sold the John J. Ford, Jr. Connecticut Coppers Collection by live auction and mail bid. This collection consisted of 310 examples, incorporating 271 different varieties.

The collection was formed by merging several historic holdings, including those of Henry C. Miller, William Wallace Hays and Dr. Thomas P. Hall, added to by Hillyer Ryder, Frederick C. C. Boyd and finally John J. Ford, Jr. Prior to the May, 2005 sale, duplicates were sold by Stacks in September, 1993, and June, 1994.

The 310 examples discussed in this article, often referred to as the Hays-Hall-Ryder-Boyd-Ford Collection, will simply be called The Collection.

• The Square Collector's Tickets

Square paper collector's tickets accompany 164 coins. Information is listed in ink on both sides of these tickets and includes the source of the coin (vendor, sale date and lot number) along with its Hall attribution, and not the Miller attribution.

Surprisingly, most of these coins (83.0%) source from only two groups: (1) 84 examples come from the Ex Henry C. Miller Collection via the Tom Elder sales of May 16, 1916; May 19, 1917; and May 29, 1920; as well as the various Chapman sales (S. H. and H. Chapman April 27, 1904; July 7, 1904; December 16, 1904; May 8, 1906; and April 10, 1919) and (2) to H. Chapman in February 25, 1908; September, 1910; November, 1920; December 7, 19, 1921; and July 1925 which account for 53 examples. The dates of these sales provide a simple explanation as to why Hall attributions were employed. The Miller system, which we use today, was first published by the American Numismatic Society in 1920 and took several years to displace the Hall system. That is, the attribution system in place at the time the core of The Collection was laid down, was the Hall system. The remainder of the square ticketed coins represent a mix of small groups, usually 5 or less from several sources: Lyman Low, Charles Steigerwalt, St. Louis Stamp and Coin Company, etc.

The other feature that characterizes the coins with square collector's tickets is that essentially NONE of them (97.8%) have a painted die variety (hereafter referred to as PDV). The four exceptions: lots 257, 344, 469 and 478, will be discussed later.

Through handwriting examples and other indications it is currently the accepted working hypotheses, by those doing research on the Ford Connecticuts, that these square ticketed coins were once those of Hillyer Ryder.

- **The Circle H Collector's Tickets**

There are 55 coins accompanied by collector's tickets that consist of a round card-stock disk marked with a capital H inside a circle. These tickets are written on one side, usually in pencil, using the Hall attribution system. Unlike the square tickets, the coin source is only occasionally noted. It is within this group of coins that the PDV examples in The Collection reside. There are 47 coins with a PDV on the obverse and of these 43 (91.5%), are accompanied by a circle H ticket. Lot 235 could be added to this group being one of the five edge PDV coins in The Collection, since this lot also has a circle H ticket.

Many of the PDV examples are executed in the same hand and employ the "fraction-style" notation. For example, lot 353, a 1787 Miller 33.2-Z.5, appears in the Hall system as 33-12 above a horizontal straight line, under which is written Z-5, like a fraction: obverse (numerator) over reverse (denominator).

With the discovery of a second manuscript copy of Hall's Connecticut notebook, which belonged to his good friend William Wallace Hays and written for him by Hall, together with notes accompanying certain coins, gifted to Hays by Hall, it is now a working hypothesis that the circle H ticketed coins were once those of William Wallace Hays.

- **Some Loose Ends**

Of the four obverse PDV examples accompanied by square (not circle H) collector's tickets, lots 257, 344 and 478 are in fraction-style notation, while lot 467 is painted 1a above G, but without the horizontal line (fraction bar). Perhaps the notation on lot 467 is an inventory number rather than a variety attribution.

Eight lots are accompanied by a circle H ticket but are not a PDV coin.

- **Concluding Remarks**

1. The Collection of 310 Connecticut coppers falls broadly into three main groups: those accompanied by square collector's tickets, those accompanied by circle H collector's tickets, and those listed as "pedigree unrecorded."

2. The square ticketed coins came primarily from two sources, the Tom Elder sales and the Chapman sales.

3. The square ticket group contains essentially no PDV examples.
4. The vast majority of the PDV coins reside in the circle H ticketed group.
5. The PDV examples are in the Hall attribution system, not the Miller attribution system.
6. Most of the PDV examples are in the fraction-style notation and many appear to be by the same hand.
7. The Collection has an unusually large number of PDV examples, namely 52 (16.8%). As a comparison, similar large Connecticut copper collections, for example the Frederick B. Taylor Collection or the George C. Perkins Collection, housed only about 1% PDV examples.

REFERENCES

Stack's, *United States Gold, Silver and Copper Coins*, September 8, 9, 1993, New York, NY, "The Hillyer Ryder - Frederick C. C. Boyd Collection" (a.k.a. Ford Duplicates, first offering), pp. 69 - 87.

Stack's, *United States Gold, Silver and Copper Coins*, June 8, 9, 1994, New York, NY, "The Hillyer Ryder - Frederick C. C. Boyd Collection" (a.k.a. Ford Duplicates, second offering), pp. t3 - 41.

Stack's, *John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part IX*, May 10, 2005, New York, NY, The Collection, pp. 91-198.



SOUTH CAROLINA COINAGE PROPOSAL

(Randy Clark)

Earlier I discussed a Rhode Island legislative proposal for copper (and silver) coinage in late 1786. It also appears South Carolina was considering both copper and silver coinage as well. In the June 8, 1786 issue of the *New Haven Gazette and Connecticut Magazine* newspaper, there is an article that reads: "A Mr. Borrel has made a proposal to the state of South Carolina, at their last session, to coin twenty thousand pounds in silver, and ten thousand pounds in copper, for the use of that state, and to accept for it in exchange the paper medium issued by it the first instant. This proposal has been accepted, and the governor has been empowered to appoint a device, legend &c. for the coin." It would be interesting to see how much progress the governor made in his device design. I guess we all know this proposal ... like the Rhode Island proposal ... did not get successfully executed.

NJ BILLS WITH A STORY

(Ray Williams)

I know that dedications are normally found in the front of books, but I'd like to dedicate this short article to Eric Newman. He is truly the proverbial "scholar and gentleman." He has been an inspiration and is always willing (anxious) to help those who desire to learn, myself included. Thank You Eric! RW

Those of you who know me also know that my numismatic interests are colonial type coins with a specialization in NJ Coppers by die variety. Several years ago, I was at a friend's house in Mantoloking, NJ and admired a framed picture that was surrounded by a colonial bill from each of the 13 colonies. I set a long-term goal of obtaining one bill from each of the colonies, and finally succeeded.

I don't consider myself a paper money collector but the thought is not unappealing for future consideration. In the process of obtaining bills, I learned as much as possible about them. Communications with Eric Newman, David Gladfelter, Erik Goldstein, David Hart and others, have greatly enhanced my enjoyment of the paper money in my collection, and have provided important information and assistance for writing this article. The first three names are familiar to most of us, but David Hart is one new to most C4 Members. The two bills I'll be talking about both have the signature of John Hart, and David is a descendant of that family. David has done much research into his family history and his assistance with this article was substantial and is greatly appreciated.

Unlike coins, colonial bills were each hand signed by authorized individuals. All of the signers must have been well respected in their communities and/or held positions of authority in each state. The first bill pictured (Figure 1) is valued at Eighteen Pence; it was printed by Isaac Collins in Burlington, NJ, in 1776, and was signed by Robert Smith, John Hart and John Stevens Jr. Although all three signers have a story to tell, it is John Hart that I'll be talking about.

John Hart, the man that placed a quill pen and ink to this bill, is most famous for being a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The signatures on the Declaration were all considered an act of treason to the Crown and, had the Revolution been unsuccessful, they would have been signing their death warrants. Ben Franklin is quoted as saying "We must, indeed, all hang together or, most assuredly, we shall all hang separately." The same man who had the conviction to sign that most important document was the same person to sign my bill!

Early biographers have long clung to the belief that John Hart was born in Stonington, CT, in 1711 and moved with his family, at an early age, to Hopewell, NJ.¹ However, more recent scholarship - owing to the discovery of his parent's 1712 marriage record in the Presbyterian Church at Newton, Long Island; and further supported by John Hart's Baptism recorded at the Presbyterian Church in Maidenhead (Lawrenceville, NJ)

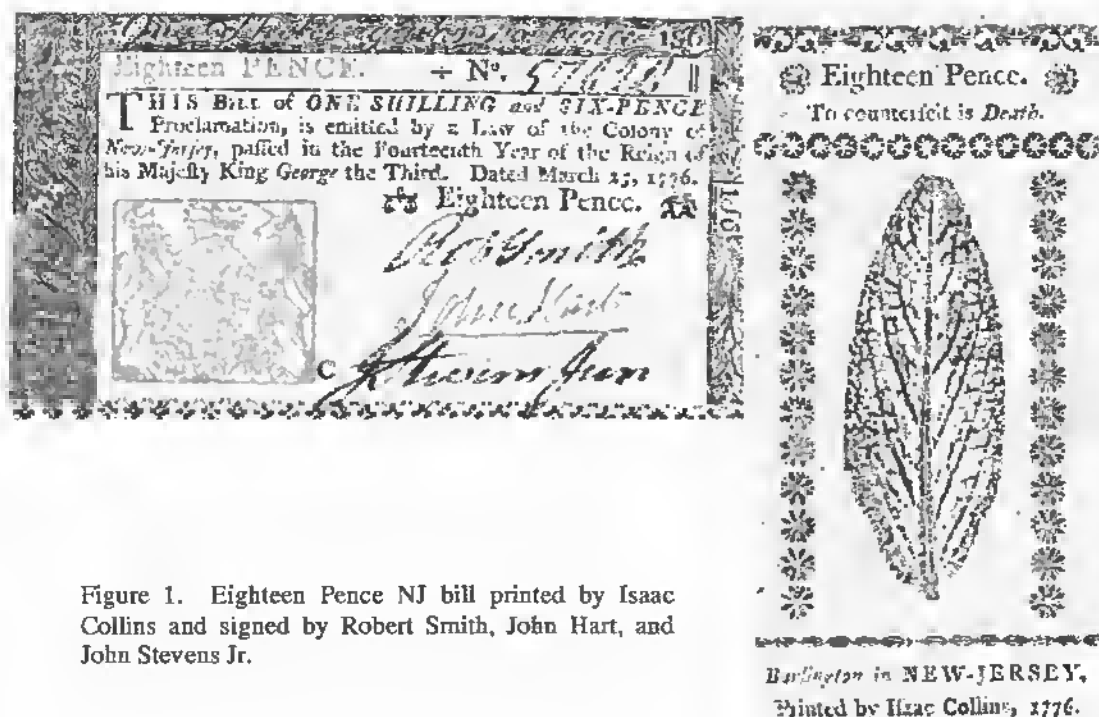


Figure 1. Eighteen Pence NJ bill printed by Isaac Collins and signed by Robert Smith, John Hart, and John Stevens Jr.

suggests John Hart may have actually been born in Hopewell, NJ, in 1713. He was named after his grandfather, who died about this time.²

His father, Edward, was a farmer, a Justice of the Peace, and a soldier at one point. Captain Edward Hart recruited a contingent of local volunteers to join the New Jersey Blues (militia).³ John Hart also owned a farm, two mills and racehorses.² He married Deborah Scudder in 1739. 1750 found him elected to the position of County Freeholder and he became a Justice of the Peace in 1755. In 1761, he was elected to the NJ Provincial Assembly and held that position until he decided not to run again in 1772. Samuel Tucker, who I'll talk about later, was elected to that position in 1772. In 1774, Hart was elected to the NJ Provincial Congress, where he served on several important committees.¹

In 1776, Hart was appointed as one of nineteen individuals commissioned to sign the NJ bills that were authorized in February and March of 1776.⁴ For signing almost 15,600 bills, he was paid a sum of £12 10s 10d – a considerable amount at the time.¹ On July 4, 1776, Hart was one of five NJ Delegates to the Continental Congress to sign the Declaration of independence.

As with many of the signers, Hart's life became a major hardship after the Declaration was signed. His wife died in October, 1776. When Washington's troops crossed the Delaware into Pennsylvania to escape the advancing British, Hart was forced

into exile, hiding out in the harsh winter terrain of the Sourland Mountains to avoid the British, who placed a price on his head and were searching for him. His children were forced to take refuge with friends and family. Once the British retreated from the area following the Battles of Trenton and Princeton, Hart became actively involved in government affairs once again. During his absence his land and property were confiscated and destroyed by the Hessian troops. The extent of the losses is unknown and may have been “enhanced” through local legend. However, the Continental Army, camping on Hart’s farm at the patriot’s invitation in June, 1778 (just before the Battle of Monmouth), also did much damage. Washington’s soldiers ripped up fencing to build campfires and their horses “drank his pond dry.”²

Also of great importance is that Hart was elected to be the first Speaker of the New Jersey State Assembly, a position second only to the Governor. On May 11, 1779, John Hart left this world (though his tombstone erroneously says 1780). There is a monument where he is interred in the First Baptist Church Cemetery in Hopewell, NJ (Figure 2) and there is a little piece of John Hart’s history in my collection of paper money. I think of the man every time I look at that bill. As with the coins I collect, learning about the history of colonial bills adds greatly to my enjoyment of the hobby!



Figure 2. The John Hart monument in the Hopewell Cemetery (left) with close-ups of the inscriptions (upper right) and individual tombstone (lower right).

Now, back to a name I mentioned earlier... Samuel Tucker. He was another of the nineteen authorized to sign NJ bills. I don't yet have an example with his signature, but the bill in Figure 3 was in his possession at some point. You will notice that this bill is valued at 15 Shillings and was also printed by Isaac Collins in Burlington, NJ. But if you look closely, there are only two signatures, those of John Hart and Samuel How. Three signatures were required for the bill to be official. I purchased this bill in a recent Stack's auction⁵ because Hart's signature was one of the two. David Hart pointed out to me that the person placing the first signature on the bill seems to also have been responsible to place the serial number. This is an astute observation that I still need to look into further.⁶

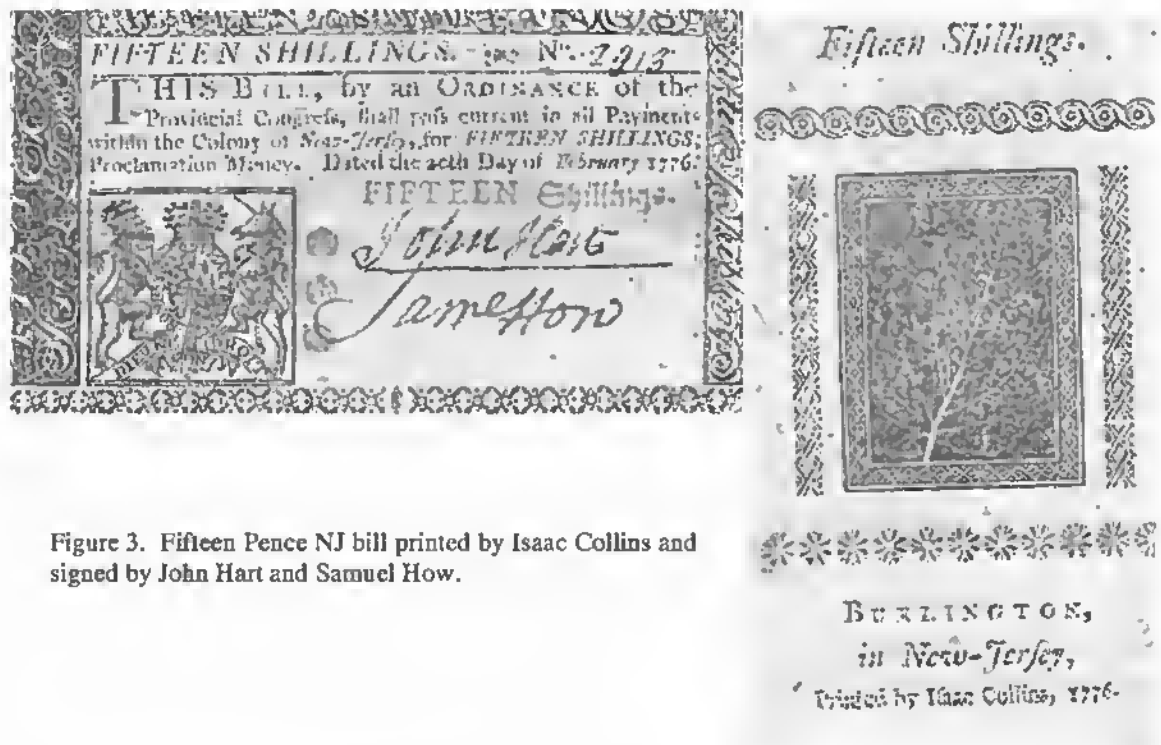


Figure 3. Fifteen Pence NJ bill printed by Isaac Collins and signed by John Hart and Samuel How.

Living in Trenton, I found that this bill has local historical significance for me. Less than two miles down the road from my house is the John Abbott House (Figure 4), which is now restored and run by the Hamilton Township Historical Society. It was at this house that the British captured NJ bills on December 9, 1776, and this bill appears to be one of them. The story of Sam Tucker and the capture of the bills could make a good soap opera!

My research has found that Tucker was bolding the position of High Sheriff of Hunterdon County before becoming a member of the Provincial Congress in 1769. In October, 1775, he was elected president of the Provincial Congress after previously being the vice-president. On July 2, 1776, Tucker signed the NJ State Constitution.⁷



Figure 4. The John Abbot House.

In November, 1776, with the British Army marching toward Trenton, Tucker met with John Abbott in a tavern in Trenton and asked if he could hide the State Treasury and important documents at Abbott's farm. Abbott agreed. Unknown to the men, Mary Pointing (Poynton), an accused Tory, overheard the conversation. When the British arrived in Trenton on December 8, 1776, she promptly informed the commanding officer of the overheard conversation. The State Treasury consisted of both signed and partially signed bills. The signed bills were hidden in the bottom of tubs filled with broken pottery and kitchen utensils in the basement. The partially signed bills were hidden in a trunk in the attic.⁸

On December 9, 1776, Lt. Thomas Hawkshaw, under the command of Lt. Col. Robert Abercromby, took 20 troops to the home of John Abbott and searched the farmhouse.⁹ They found the trunk in the attic with the partially signed bills, but did not find the fully signed bills in the basement. It should be noted that a British Document of Protection for John Abbott was issued on December 9.¹⁰ I'd need to assume that Abbott made some type of loyalty statement to the British after the documents were found in his residence that day. Tucker was captured on December 14, and applied for and was granted British Protection by Col. Rall on December 17.⁷ It was eight days later that Washington led his army in a wonderfully successful surprise attack on the Hessians stationed in Trenton.

The following article was found in the NJ Archives, Second Series Vol. 1; Newspaper Extracts Vol. I, 1776-1777, pages 295-296:

The PUBLIC are hereby cautioned not to receive any of the Paper Bills emitted by the Convention of the State of New-Jersey, dated the 20th of February, 1776, unless they have three signers names thereto; as a quantity of those Bills were plundered by the enemy from one of the person's appointed by the said Convention to sign them, before he had put his name to the same; some of which have been since circulated through New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. As they are not perfect, and of consequence not a legal tender, and being the property of the State of New-Jersey, the public are requested to stop such as are offered in payment.

N.B. The names of the two persons who have signed the said Bills, are JOHN HART and SAMUEL HOW.

—*The Pennsylvania Journal, February 26, 1777.*

Tucker spent the rest of his life defending his actions and always had the shadow of his British Protection hanging over him. His wife was British and longed to return to England. Tucker changed his loyalties twice during the Revolutionary War. He was accused publicly of charging excessive fees for his services and may have bribed some church officials to get the winning edge in a close election. Tucker served simultaneously as President of the NJ Provincial Congress AND under Governor William Franklin in the old NJ Colonial Assembly – talk about conflict of interest. As President of the NJ Provincial Congress he insisted that a clause be added to the NJ Constitution that the document would become 'null and void' if there was reconciliation with England. This was an obvious attempt to straddle the fence between British and American loyalty. Tucker died in 1789 and is buried with his wife in the old Hopewell Episcopal Church on the grounds of the Trenton Psychiatric Hospital.

This story is the "Reader's Digest" version and as accurate as I can determine. There are different accounts that vary in the details, but the general storyline is the same. My two John Hart hills have given me so much fun in hours of research and I hope you've enjoyed what I've shared here.

I'd like to acknowledge the Hamilton Township Historical Society for their kindness and assistance. Everyone was so nice that I decided to apply for membership. Lastly, I'd like to thank Roger Siboni, who made the State Archives of newspaper articles available to me, along with his comments and encouragement.

ENDNOTES

¹ Biography of John Hart: www.barefootsworld.net/johnhart.html

² Email Communication with Dave Hart 9/8/08

³ Email Communication with Erik Goldstein 9/16/08

⁴ Early Paper Money of America, Eric Newman, Krause Publications 1997

⁵ Stack's Minot Sale, NYC, May 21-22, 2008 Lot 3370

⁶ Email Communication with Dave Hart 5/19/08

⁷ A History of Trenton, Trenton Historical Society 1679-1929, 1929

⁸ The Hiding of the State Treasury, Hamilton Township Historical Society

⁹ Email communications with Erik Goldstein parts of which follows:

Lt. Col. Robert Abercromby, of the 37th Regt. commanded the 1st Battalion of Light Infantry, composed of the Light companies of the 4th, 5th, 10th, 17th, 22nd, 23rd, 27th, 35th and 38th Regiments. He was wounded at Monmouth in 1778 and made Brigadier General.

Lt. Thomas Hawkshaw, of the 5th Regt., was commissioned to that rank on 28 November 1771, and was wounded at the battles of Lexington & Concord (there is no 'Hacksaw' in the army lists, so this must be our fellow).

Therefore, it can be ascertained that 20 soldiers under Hawkshaw who captured the currency were in all likelihood soldiers of the 5th Regt's Light Infantry Company, acting on the orders of their brigade commander, Lt. Col. Abercromby! Unfortunately, I know of no orderly books or diaries for this regiment.

¹⁰ Document of Order of Protection for John Abbott Jr. (II) upon General Howe's orders, Henry Knight Aide de Camp, Von Munchauser, Adjutant. This document is framed and hanging on a wall in the Abbott House, in Hamilton Township, NJ.

DUES NOTICE

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IF THERE IS A "08" AFTER YOUR NAME, OUR RECORDS INDICATE YOU
HAVEN'T YET PAID YOUR 2009 DUES.

IF SO, THIS IS THE LAST C4 NEWSLETTER YOU WILL RECEIVE UNTIL YOUR
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NOT BE AVAILABLE LATER WITHOUT AN ADDITIONAL COST.

NEW CONNECTICUT VARIETY DISCOVERED

(Syd Martin)

During mid-2008, Chris Young found a Connecticut copper that he believed was a new variety. He sent it to me to attribute, and I agreed that it was a new variety, pairing a known reverse with an unknown obverse. Subsequently, I sent photos of the newly discovered coin to Randy Clark, who analyzed them using overlay and graphic analyses – he concurred in its newness. The coin in question is pictured in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Photo of the Newly Discovered Connecticut Coin.

A careful analysis of the reverse shows that it is a 1786 reverse die H.2 – the diagnostic break through “NDE” is evident, the branch is identical, and all other points are identical. Until now, reverse die variety H.2 has been known paired only with obverse 5.8; a photo of 5.8-H.2 is given in Figure 2. Clearly the obverse of Figure 1 is very different from the 5.2 obverse – thus the coin of Figure 1 is indeed a new die variety.

But what is the obverse? The legend “AUCTORI CONNEC” has no punctuation which, when paired with the mailed bust left, is indicative of a 1786 Type 4 obverse. There are only two such Type 4 obverses, 4.1 and 4.2. Photos of each are given in Figure 3.

Clearly, the new discovery does not exhibit a 4.2 obverse – the 4.2 obverse has tiny saw-like denticles. At first glance, the obverse of the newly discovered coin looks a lot like obverse 4.1, with heavy saw-like denticles; however, it can be shown that this is not the case. Figure 4 shows a side-by-side comparison of the upper right quadrant of the newly discovered coin and that of a known obverse 4.2. Although similar, the denticles

at the top of the head and (especially) over the "NN" of "CONNEC" are quite different on the two examples.

So, the conclusion is that the newly discovered coin features a new Type 4 obverse – which logically is 4.3 – and the new variety is therefore 4.3-H.2.

As a side note, the H.2 reverse seems slightly earlier on the 4.3-H.2 usage, although given the state of wear on the 4.3-H.2, this is not entirely certain.



Figure 2. An example of a Connecticut Variety 5.8-H.2. Note the diagnostic die break across "INDE".



Figure 3. Examples of 1786 Obverse Dies 4.1 and 4.2

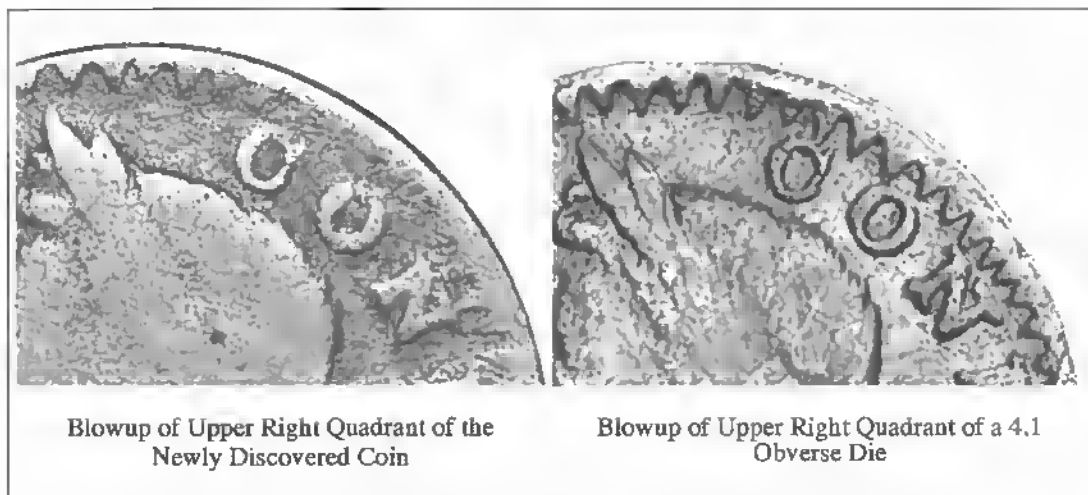


Figure 4. Detail Comparison of Upper Right Obverse Quadrants of the Newly Discovered Coin and a Known 4.1

ANS GALA

On January 8, 2009, the American Numismatic Society held its annual gala, with honoree this year being Harvey Stack. C4, an ardent supporter of ANS, was well represented.



Frank Campbell (Retired ANS Librarian) with Ray and Diane Williams



(L-R): Robert Hoge, Roger Siboni, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Stack.

**** THE CONTEMPORARY COUNTERFEIT CORNER ****

**DIE STATE STUDY
of the
“BUBBLE GUM” OBERSE DIE**

(Robert L. Bowser and Gary A. Trudgen)

Criminal court records are providing some insight into the small-time counterfeit copper coin operations that were rampant in late eighteenth century England. In CNL-135 it was reported that the source of a specific group of counterfeit British halfpennies had been determined based on court proceedings from the Old Bailey in London.¹ Detailed testimony by the arresting officers showed that Mary Jones, John Ayscough, and William Mendham were striking counterfeit halfpence in the cellar of a house located at No.1 Nottingham-Court, King Street, London, in the year 1796. At the time of their arrest, the defendants were coining halfpence dated 1748 combined with a King George III obverse. However, the date is from the reign of his father, King George II. This blunder, or lack of concern for detail, by the counterfeiters points to only two possible varieties of counterfeit halfpence observed by collectors and researchers today, both struck with the same obverse die.

The obverse die is known today, among researchers, as the “Bubble Gum” die because of its somewhat unique die failure characteristics. The die crumbled around the periphery of the effigy of King George III to the point where it appears that the front of the king’s face is covered with burst bubble gum. The die crumbling or erosion occurred over a period of time as the die was in use. This allows a die state study of examples from current collections to be performed to determine the sequence in which various reverse dies were married to it.

The following chart shows various combinations of this “Bubble Gum” obverse die arranged in the order of their perceived striking. The order along the timeline is determined by the amount of die crumbling observed around the effigy. The earliest struck coin is in the upper left of the chart while the latest struck coin is in the lower right. The reverse dies are identified by the last two digits of their date plus an alphabetical character to distinguish different dies with the same date.

The “Bubble Gum” die was engraved by the person responsible for what is known as the “Young Head” family of counterfeit halfpence. The upper left coin is combined with a typical “Young Head” 1775-dated reverse die and was likely struck by the coinage operation that produced the “Young Head” family examples. As can be noted, the die was starting to fail during this usage and probably was shortly taken out of service and sold or in some manner transferred to the cellar coiners in the criminal case described above, the counterfeit operation located at No.1 Nottingham-Court. The small counterfeit

coinage operations of this period in England, no doubt, obtained dies from a variety of sources including newly engraved and previously used dies. As can be seen, the next marriage of the “Bubble Gum” obverse die [middle left] was with a 1748-dated reverse die. This reverse die, plus another 1748-dated reverse die, were likely new dies specifically engraved for the cellar coiners along with other matching George II obverse dies. The next combination [lower left] was with a clashed and sinking 1773-dated “Young Head” reverse die. Again, the cellar coiners probably obtained this reverse die after the “Young Head” coiners took it out of service. The other new 1748-dated reverse die [upper right] is the next combination followed by the 1773- dated reverse [middle right] again after it had been reworked and the date re-engraved. Finally, the second 1748-dated reverse is remarried to the “Bubble Gum” obverse [lower right] and is possibly the reverse in the coinage press when the defendants were arrested on August 27, 1796.



Images courtesy of Ed Foster, David Palmer, Clem Schettino, and Byron Weston.

The dies and coinage apparatus of the cellar coiners were confiscated by the arresting officers and used as evidence during the defendant's trial. Afterwards, the evidence was stored in the Lord Mayor's Mansion House. It is unknown what became of the dies and coinage apparatus but it is possible that, like other confiscated trial evidence, they were sold and may have again entered into the hands of small-time coinage

operations. See a Letter to the Editor scheduled to appear in the April 2009 issue of *CNL* for an expanded explanation of this possibility.

There are at least four other “Young Head” obverse dies that exhibit die crumbling or erosion similar to the “Bubble Gum” die. Apparently the “Young Head” coiners had obtained some inferior die steel which was used to engrave several dies or these dies lacked adequate annealing. The four additional “Young Head” dies are illustrated in the following chart and should not be confused with the “Bubble Gum” die.



The “Bubble Gum” die state study illustrates just how complex or random a low budget counterfeit coinage operation could be. When the British government failed to provide the country’s small-denomination coinage needs in the final quarter of the eighteenth century, private industry, powered by the Industrial Revolution, stepped in and produced a commercial coinage known today as tradesman’s or Conder tokens. Counterfeiting of the copper coinage of the realm followed closely on the coattails of the commercial coinages. By the end of the eighteenth century, coinage technology had filtered down to the common man, as shown by court records, and many small-time counterfeiting operations sprang into being. These low budget operations, such as the cellar coiners, produced some of the lowest quality and illogical coppers that we collect today. The “Young Head” family of counterfeit halfpence, in and of itself, provides a potential wealth of possible study because of the numerous examples seen today of muled dies, striking errors, and die failure modes within this family. All are possible avenues for further research and enjoyment.

ENDNOTE

¹ Bowser, Robert L., “1748-dated Counterfeit British Halfpenny Source Identified,” *The Colonial Newsletter: A Research Journal in Early American Numismatics*, Serial No. 135, Volume 47, Number 3, December 2007.

A “No Coulter” Maris 11-H with a Floating Eight

(Rick Iglar)

I acquired a “no coulter” New Jersey copper, a Maris 11-H, at the 2007 C4 auction. It is graded AG-3, with its main features clear. It was Lot 251 and was identified as likely a burial coin. The corrosion was described as “scaly.” On the obverse the letters of the legend appear to be mostly blobs of corroded metal, but they are discernable, particularly when compared to a photograph of a higher grade example. The letters on the reverse are more easily readable. The date is missing. The color is “medium tan and light brown with ruddy areas, along with darker chocolate and olive in the protected areas.” It has a medium size planchet, with medal-turn alignment, and weighs 138.9 grains. Its provenance includes Mike Ringo and Francis McGrath. Although certainly a rough coin, I now have another elusive variety for my collection [See Figure 1].



Figure 1. The 11-H Coulterless New Jersey

In examining my beat-up treasure, I noticed what appears to be a small number eight in the upper left obverse field. It appears perpendicular to the “V” in “NOVA” and immediately to the right of the base of that letter [See Figure 2]. What is this floating eight? There was no description of it in the catalog, but it is clearly depicted in the catalog photo. Could this just be a coincidental build-up of the corrosion that formed to look like an eight? I don’t think so because the eight is too perfect. It looks clearly like the digit eight we might see in the date of a New Jersey copper or another colonial/post-colonial era coin.

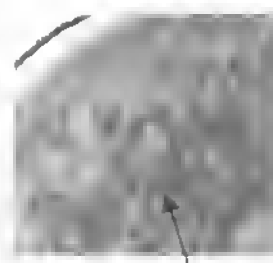


FIGURE 2. The “8”

I dug out my books and catalogs and started searching for everything I could on the “no coulters” to see if I could find any clues. There are 17 “no coulter” varieties. The three “more common” varieties are Maris 12-G, 12-I and 11-H. The last of these, the Maris 11-H is the rarest of the three, rated an R6-, and therefore closer to the high end of the range of 13 to 30 known. With regard to the remaining varieties, the Maris 10-G is an R6+ and the rest are R7 or rarer.

The "no coulter" have been classified into four groups. Group I consists of 7-C, 7-E, 8 ½-C, and 10 ½-C. Group II consists of 8-F. Group III consists of 9-G, 10-G, 10-h, 10-gg, 10-oo, 11-H, 11-hh, 11 ½-G, 12-G and 12-I. Group IV consists of 22-P. The common design of the "no coulter" coins, with shaggy horse manes and microscopic dates, seems to suggest that they were all made by one die cutter. A study of the planchet sizes and the orientation of the dies, however, suggests that the "no coulter" are not the product of a single mint. Groups I and II appear to be linked to the Morristown mint, while Groups III and IV appear to be linked to Rahway. Michael Hodder has suggested that both Walter Mould and the Thomas Goadsby-Albion Cox partnership might have issued "no coulter coins" independently because they were both imitating the design issued by the New Jersey Supreme Court.

Could my coin be an overstrike? I am not aware of any "no coulter" overstruck, and it appears that they have no connection to the Elizabethtown mint where overstrikes would be possible. Furthermore, even if the figure eight were from an undertype, wouldn't it appear close to the planchet rim? This number eight appears to be floating in the upper left field. I see no other signs of an undertype either—although the corrosion certainly doesn't help to see any that could be there. Could this be a counterstamp? But what kind of counterstamp would consist of one number?

I have included a photograph of the coin and a close-up for other C4 members to take a look, and there is also the large photo in the Thirteenth Annual C4 Convention Sale Catalog which can be studied. If anyone has any insight, clues or guesses, I would certainly be interested.

REFERENCES

Thirteenth Annual C4 Convention Sale catalog, cataloging by Tom Rinaldo, December 1, 2007

"The New Jersey No Coulter Dies," Stack's John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part I, cataloging by Michael Hodder, October 14, 2003.

****THE FRENCH-AMERICAN CORNER****

EARLY CIRCULATION OF COPPERS IN CANADA

(This article¹ was forwarded to the editor by Jack Howes)

Throughout the 1830s the condition of the copper coinage in both provinces [Upper and Lower Canada] continued to deteriorate. Virtually anything with a resemblance to copper coin was put in circulation. Lord Aylmer, in a letter recommending the issue of a special copper coinage for Lower Canada, sent the Colonial Office a sample of the copper circulating in Lower Canada which included a regimental button of the Royal Fusiliers.² Sir Duncan Gihh, a prominent early Canadian coin collector, remembered that when he had begun collecting he had:

Succeeded in obtaining a Greek copper coin of Alexander the Great, in ordinary change from Mr. Peter Dunn, a grocer; a large brass of Domitian, much worn, and another coin of Constantius Chlorus, also in ordinary change, but such occurrences were very rare. . . Half crowns of Charles II were not rare and frequently sixpences and shillings were met in ordinary change. Spanish, Portuguese and French silver were the common medium of exchange, associated with that of the U.S.A. and Mexico. Copper of all countries found Canada the real land of circulating freedom.³

To correct the situation in Upper Canada, Lieutenant-Governor Colborne requested that about £50,000 of copper coinage be shipped to Upper Canada. It seems probable that Colborne expected a distinctive issue of coinage in both copper and small silver change. The treasury reduced the issue to only £5,000 in copper, and instead of issuing distinctive Canadian coins merely forwarded a special minting of standard British Copper. Some or all of the coins were shipped to Quebec in 1832, and a quantity was offered to the Bank of Upper Canada for distribution. The bank refused to take the coins except at the rate of 60d. per Spanish dollar while the British officials insisted they were worth 52d. per dollar. Other possible distributors evidently reacted the same way and it seems that few of the coins ever entered into circulation.⁴

About 1836 the banks began to refuse the lightweight copper coinage. The Bank of Montreal and Banque du Peuple imported small quantities of 1-sou tokens and put them into circulation. These proved so popular that the Bank of Montreal introduced £20,000 worth of penny and halfpenny tokens in 1837. These were widely imitated (or forged); as many as 40 different varieties have been identified.⁵ The tokens were not legal tender, but an ordinance of the special council in 1839 gave them a privileged status in Lower Canada. The ordinance forbade the importation of any copper or brass token or coin except for the lawful copper coin of the United Kingdom. Copper coin could be manufactured in Lower Canada if permission was granted by the council and if the coins had the same relative value as those issued by the Bank of Montreal. Fifteen days after the ordinance came into effect no coin was to be passed by anyone except for lawful coin

of the United Kingdom, tokens of the chartered banks and of the Banque du Peuple, American cents and other lawfully produced coin.

In essence the ordinance was reaffirmed by an act of the provincial parliament in 1841. Although these acts were not enforced as stringently as they might have been, they seem to have reduced the problem of spurious copper. Subsequent importations of copper tokens by the Bank of Montreal in the 1840s and by the Bank of Upper Canada and the Quebec Bank in the 1850s also improved the condition of the copper coinage but it remained diverse almost to Confederation. R.W. McLachlan described the state of the coinage when he began collecting about 1858:

Besides the bank tokens, the only authorized copper money, we had any number of sous, Tiffins, Harps, Wellingtons, Ships, and Blacksmiths along with a goodly sprinkling of less common Canadians. Of British coins there were plenty of worn halfpennies of George II and George III and many varieties of 18th and 19th Century trade tokens. Of United States coins one found always present some of the large cents, although worth more than a half-penny each. A few Colonials, an occasional Fugio and Nova Constellatio, and considerable numbers of the State issues of Connecticut, Vermont, and New Jersey; rarely, a specimen from Massachusetts, New York or Virginia turned up. We always found, too, quite a few Jacksonian and "Hard Times" tokens.

In addition, foreign coins seemed to be present in considerable numbers. Three, especially, hailed from as many different countries: the one skilling of Denmark, dated 1771; the one kreuzer of Austria for 1816 and the Norwegian one skilling, 1820. I have often wondered how so many of these particular items came to be circulating in Canada, but have never yet got the true reason. French, Spanish and Portuguese abounded, as well as some of the other European countries. German coins were rarer because of their smaller size, which precluded them from circulating.⁶

ENDNOTES

- 1 McCullough, A.B., *Money and Exchange in Canada to 1900*, Toronto:Dundurn Press Limited, 1984, pp. 101-03. NOTE: footnote numbering changed from the original to begin with "1".
- 2 PAC, MG30, D101, Volume 48, *Nova Scotia Royal Gazette*, 14 April 1830.
- 3 28 George III, C.9, 1787, N.S. A correspondent in the *Free Press*, 28 February 1825, stated that crowns, although legally rated at 5s. 6d., seldom passed for more than a dollar.
- 4 PAC, MG30, D101, Volume 47, *Nova Scotian*, 29 March 1826.
- 5 7 George IV, C.19, 1826, N.S.
- 6 PAC, MG11, CO221, Volume 48, p. 131; *Ibid.*, Volume 49, p. 131; *Nova Scotian*, 22 January 1834, "Public Meeting."

VERMONT COPPER HAPPENING AT THE C4 CONVENTION [NOVEMBER 15, 2008] (Eric Hildebrant)

From 12:30 to 2:00 p.m., the C4 club held a "Vermont Happening" at the Carver Room of the Hotel Radisson, Boston, MA. in conjunction with the Bay State Coin Show.

The trouble started at Standard Time change-over when I reset my watch. I don't usually wear a watch, and so it sat on my dresser for about a month. Saturday morning arrived, and I was so proud of myself for having remembered to wear the watch, since I didn't want to "muck up" the Happening by being late. I got to the convention Saturday morning, met all the "Colonial Regulars" around the C4 table and auction viewing tables, and proceeded to have a great morning searching the tables with my friends from New Hampshire: Carl Martin and his wife Peggy. One item of interest we saw was an 1875-S Trade Dollar (sorry for the sacrilege of referring to such a "coin" in such an austere journal as this). I felt for sure it was genuine from the surface qualities, but Carl was sure (he's an expert on such material) that it was phony, due to the weak denticles near the bottom of the reverse. It wasn't slabbed. *Caveat Emptor.*

We agreed to meet at eleven for lunch at Legal Seafoods, and left. A bottle of wine later, we strolled out of the restaurant and I headed to the Carver Room, safe and assured that everything was "okey-dokey" because my trusty watch said I had five minutes to go before the 12:30 opening of the Happening.

I flew into the Carver Room, well lubricated from lunch, and lo and behold a near mutiny was in progress, my loyal comrades protesting my lateness. "How could I be late," I protested, pointing to my trusty watch, "why, I have 2 minutes to go?" Unfortunately, the Green Mountain Boys had to educate me that I was 10 minutes late, since I had set the watch wrong a month ago. Fortunately, they were forgiving, and the "call for Ryder -2" was sounded and the festivities begun.

Ryder varieties 2 thru 9 were called, and the Vermont loyalists laid their coppers on the black velvet for review. Craig McDonald and Lee Stevens took dozens of pictures of the proceedings and of the coins themselves. I was able to weigh each coin and record the results. More on the weight statistics later...

At the Summer ANA convention the previous July/August, a "call for coins" was announced, asking members to bring their Vermont coppers for viewing and weighing.

I had originally asked for just R2 thru R8 (the landscapes), but Chuck Heck wanted the "Baby Head" included. With the help of Ray Williams, Geoff Stevens, Lee Stevens, and Craig McDonald, the event went smoothly and a great time was had by all (as seen in the photos), despite my tardiness. My apologies to the late-comers who had Vermonts to show. If there was time at the end, after the R9's were examined, we could have gone over the groups. As it was, some-how we finished "just in time". These

Happenings always take more time than one thinks... In many cases the later coins made it into the photos.

The following pictures are of the member's Ryder 2 through Ryder 9: the Landscapes and the Baby Head Vermont coppers.

The following are pictures of the coins, along with each is the owner's moniker and the weight of the coin. All weights are in grains (15.432 grains = 1 gram). They are presented in Ryder Number (R2 – R9) order.*

RYDER 2



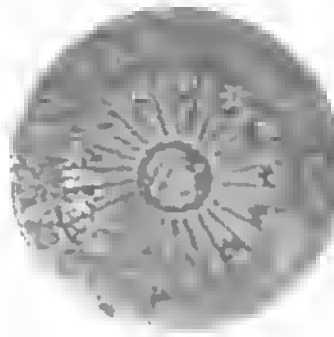
Craig (117.1)



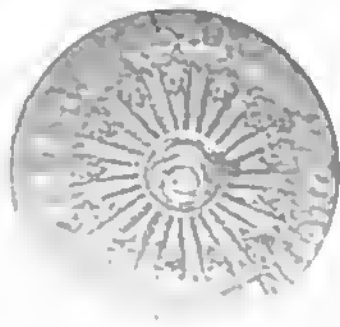
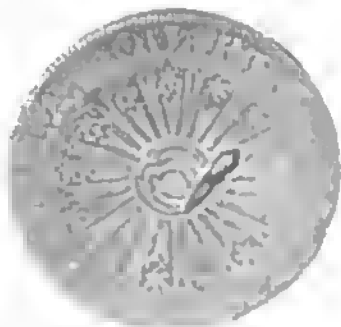
Eric (121.9)



Geoff (146.4)



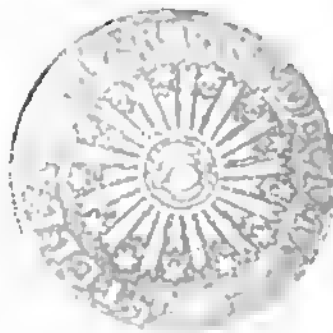
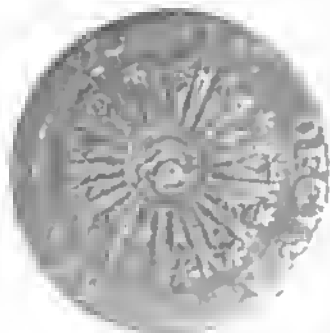
*In some cases the photographs were taken at an angle, which introduces parallax into the images – Editor.



Jeff L. (107.7)

Frank S. (126.0)

Lee (101.2)



Leo (130.2)

Frank (132.3)

Phil (107.0)

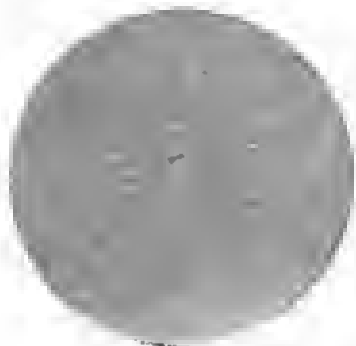
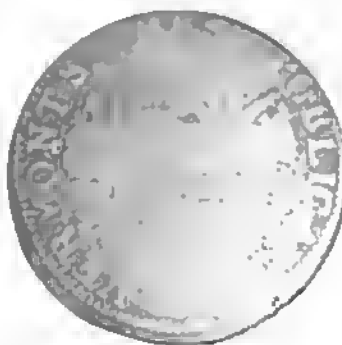
RYDER 3



Jeff L. (126.9)



Geoff (136.4)



Craig (130.4)



Frank S. (83.7)

RYDER 4



Leo (116.9)

Charlie (111.8)

Leff L. (116.7)



Craig (102.3)

Dave M. (110.3)



Phil (105.7)



Frank S. (98.4)

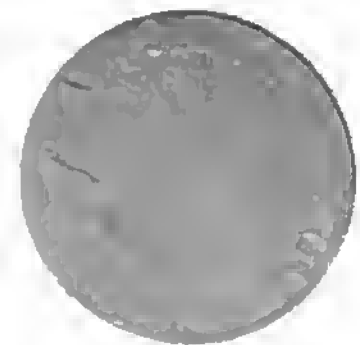


RYDER 5



Jeff L. (101.8)

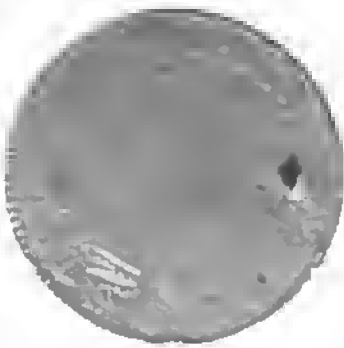
RYDER 6



Frank S. (126.7)

Phil (124.6)

Leo I (121.0)



Lee (93.3)

David M. (133.1)

Frank J. (126.3)



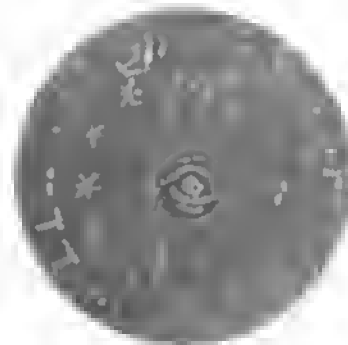
Leo II (99.1)



Geoff I (105.1)



Craig (122.3)



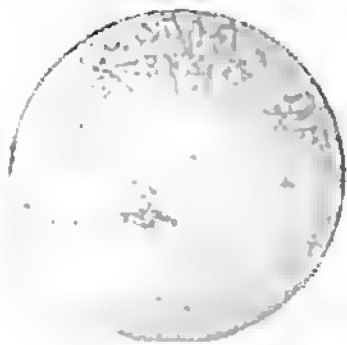
Frank W. (116.8)



Geoff II (111.1)



Jeff L. (115.8)

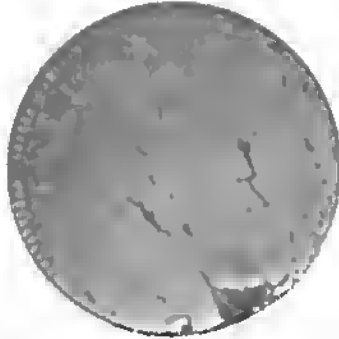




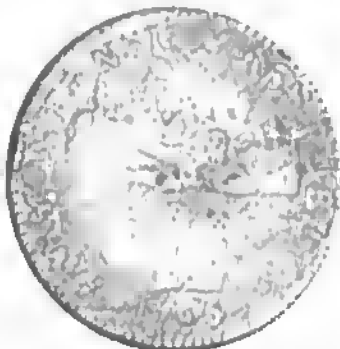
Eric (113.6)



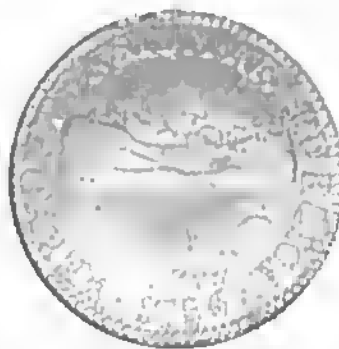
Ray (121.5)



RYDER 7



Frank S. (116.1)



Dave M. (105.9)



Jeff L. (128.8)





Craig (111.6)



Ray (127.2)



Frank J. (124.4)



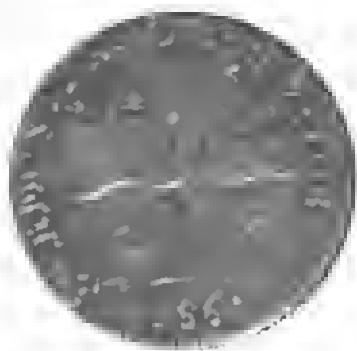
Frank W. (125.8)



Geoff (114.1)



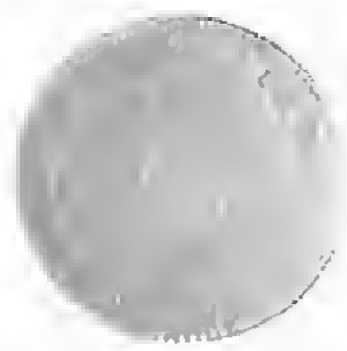
HYDER 8



Eric (113.3)

Jeff L. (100.7)

Frank J. (115.9)



Dan F. I (116.3)

Frank S. (126.9)

Geoff (112.8)



David M. (110.9)



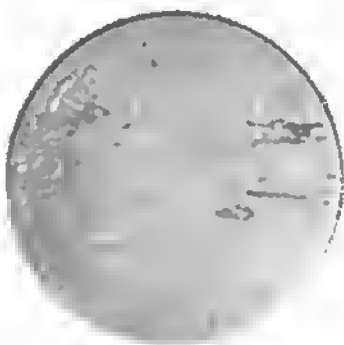
Dan F. II (119.7)



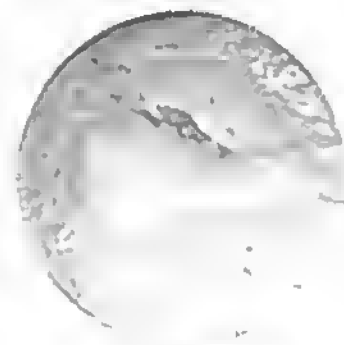
Craig (124.7)



Lee I (108.9)



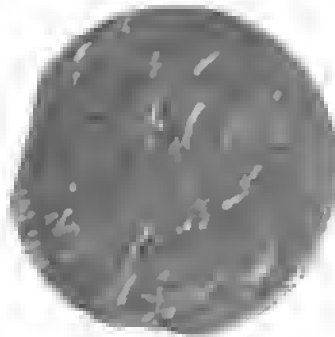
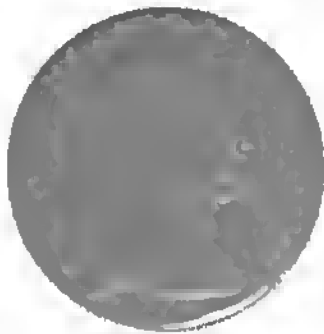
Ray (113.7)



Lee II (102.7)



RYDER 9



Eric (115.8)

Frank S. (122.3)

Charlie (130.2)



Phil (106.3)

Craig (124.3)

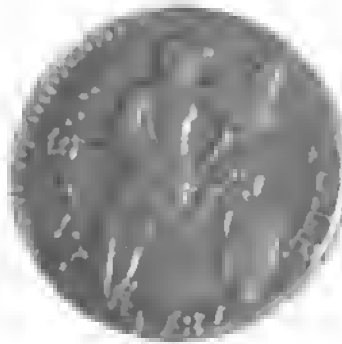
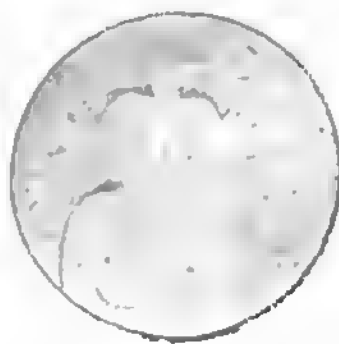
Jim G. (110.3)



Geoff (106.7)

Dave M. (127.2)

Jeff L. (117.3)



Geoff (108.6)

Dave M. (115.0)



Frank J. (117.3)

Leo (125.0)

To show that the Vermont Happening was a fun time, the following page provides pictures taken during the “happening” as evidence!

In Summary, a large number of Ryder 9’s were seen, and the other varieties appeared proportional to published rarity figures. A metrology is given below.

In his book on Vermont Coppers, Tony Carlotto notes that R2 tends to come in two weight groups – one around 107 grains, and the other around 125 grains. This (small) survey supports this finding, but what about a formal statistical analysis?

The average weights of the varieties were:

- 1) R2 = 122.3 grains.
- 2) R3 = 119.4 grains (but note the “out-lyer” at 83.7 grains.
- 3) R4 = 108.9 grains.
- 4) R5 = 101.8 grains.
- 5) R6 = 116.1 grains.
- 6) R7 = 119.4 grains.
- 7) R8 = 113.9 grains.
- 8) R9 = 117.4 grains.

The average of all the coins is 116.6 grains.



Candid Photos Taken During the Vermont "Happening"

There were 70 coins total, so meaningful statistics can be done. First, the standard deviation of the whole group (R2 thru R9) is 10.85 grains. Rather large – in fact, too large to make a distinction between any of the Ryder varieties. Looking at only R3 thru R9, the standard deviation is 10.45 grains. For R4 thru R9 (to avoid the “outlier”), standard deviation is 9.25 grains. All these are much greater than the differences between the averages of the individual varieties. No statistical distinction can be made that makes one Ryder variety any heavier or lighter than another.

But look at what happens when we examine the R2's. There appears to be a group over 120 grains that averages to 125.6 grains, and a group less than 120 grains that

averages to 107.8 grains. This is a difference of 17.8 grains. Rather significant (1.7 sigma), but also rather artificial as I "constructed" the sets to be different from the start. Since we only had 11 R-2's, meaningful statistics can't really be done on distinctions within that group.

This metrology supports Tony's studies in his book. It does certainly show that the Vermonsts were made in the legal fashion in being greater than 111.1 grains in weight.

Thanks again to all involved in making the event so much fun. I'm looking forward to next year with another Happening. Perhaps we can try something with the Fugio's? Please send in your comments and suggestions.

In this day of schedules being kept in day planners, palm pilots and blackberries, I was surprised to come across a similar item from 1783. This Calendar Medal is brass, 38 mm in diameter and weighs 218.3 grains. At a glance, an Englishman could view a calendar for the year 1783, religious holidays, the birth dates of the king, queen and prince. Even the phases of the moon for the entire year are supplied! What more could the 18th century person want to know??? In the bottom right corner of the calendar the issuer is identified as James Davies of Birmingham. This gives me the opportunity to research Davies and his significance for the time period.



C4 HELPS OBTAIN A PLAQUE COMMEMORATING JOHN HULL

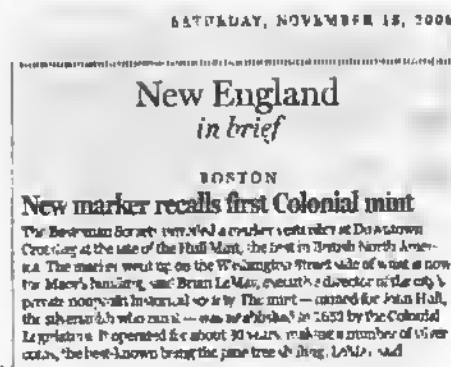
On Friday afternoon November 14th at about 3:30 in the afternoon, there was an assembling of C4 members at the Macy's Department Store in downtown Boston. What could be so important to draw this big crowd away from the bourse floor of the C4 Convention? It was the dedication of the Historic Marker commemorating the site of the Boston Mint, where Hull and Sanderson struck the 1652 dated silver coins. The ceremony started with the Bostonian Society's Executive Director, Brian LeMay, welcoming everyone. He spoke about the Historic Marker Program and the functions of the Bostonian Society. John Adams read the text of the marker to the crowd that had assembled. Mr. LeMay then introduced Lou Jordon, well known to the numismatic community, who gave a short history of the Boston Mint. Then the marker was unveiled jointly by Messrs. Jordan and Adams. Mr. Adams was instrumental in communicating the historic significance of this site to the Bostonian Society, and working with them to make it a reality. Mr. LeMay then thanked all for attending and closed the ceremony.



It was a fun event and I'm pleased that it coincided with our annual C4 Convention. I would like to thank Marieke Van Damme of the Bostonian Society for her kindness and cooperation in this project. And a special thanks to Samantha Nelson, also from the Society, who was in constant communication. She went above and beyond in timing the event to happen during the convention. She also was responsible for the text on the Marker. Lastly, let us not forget to thank Lou Jordan, whose research made the site known, and who published the authoritative work on the Boston Mint.



John Adams and Lou Jourdan admire the just-unveiled plaque (Left) and the Notice that Appeared in the Boston Globe, Bage B2.



C4 CONVENTION PHOTOS

(Neil Rothschild and Craig McDonald)



Thursday Night Social



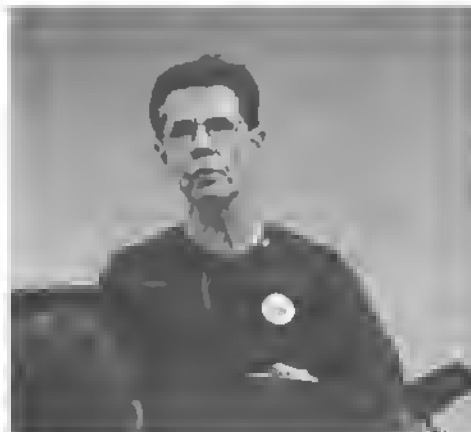
Special guest, Dave Bowers, speaks
on the "Good old Days"



Lou Jordan presents findings on
Baltimore silver coinage.



Mike Packard speaks of Mass Coppers at
the 1st State Coinage Symposium



Chuck Heck speaks about what ones tax
forms should look like post collection sale.



GROUP SHOT OF THE ATTENDEES OF THE CONVENTION
(ONE OF THE FIRST IN YEARS)



EDUCATIONAL FORUM ATTENDEES – A RAPT GROUP



ATTENDEES AT C4 ANNUAL MEETING

C4ers AT THE GRAND OPENING OF THE NEW ANS OFFICES

On 26 October 2008, the American Numismatic Society held a grand opening of its new facilities. As many of you know, the ANS relocated to 75 Varick Street (11th floor), New York, NY 10013. As a result of this move, members will have expanded resources, including an exceptional reference library, an environmentally controlled rare book room, conference facilities, research areas, and a state-of-the-art coin vault. ANS staff will have vastly improved facilities from which to conduct Society business. ANS is an organization that, among others, supports colonial coin collecting, as demonstrated by their publication of the Colonial Newsletter. For those desiring additional information about the society, their web site is: www.amnumsoc.org. C4 was well represented at the grand opening:



C4 Members Attend the Opening of the New ANS Facilities: (l to r) Dave Menchell (C4 Region 2 Vice President), Bob Hoge (ANS Curator of American Coins), Roger Siboni (ANS President and *C4 Newsletter* Associate Editor), Elizabeth Hahn (ANS Librarian), Syd Martin (*C4 Newsletter* Editor and ANS Trustee), Ray Williams (C4 President), and Dan Holmes.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Buell Ish: Ray (Williams), I enjoyed the Hatfield article and find the new look at this creative and refreshing. We all get stuck into the rut of just repeating what we think we know. It is good to question such things that are held as true with very little basis. I know of nothing that disproves your thesis that it might actually have been Rahway. This would be a great forum.

Steve Frank (aka TaxiSteve): I enjoyed all of the articles in the latest newsletter, and noticed one small error in Ray's article on the very feasible theory that the Hatfield and Rahway mints were one and the same. The Rahway mint was located on route 27, not route 35. A very easy mistake to make. When traveling route 35 north through Woodbridge into Rahway, route 35 intersects route 27 and ends at that point where St. Georges Road becomes route 27. There is no route 35 in Rahway NJ. I guess ya gotta drive a cab to know this....[s]

There was a nice comment accompanying lot 329 in David Fanning's recent auction of numismatic literature. The lot consisted of the first 16 issues of the C4 newsletter (through fall 1997). Fanning said: "(This lot has) the scarce early issues of one of the finest specialty club publications around. C4 has admirably published a fine newsletter for 15 years now that has grown into a significant publication. Not as academic as *The Colonial Newsletter*, yet more meaty (for colonials) than *Penny-Wise* generally was." The editors during this period were Michael Hodder, Dan Freidus and Angel Pietri.

Randy Clark: More on Rhode Island coinage. A cool find is Benjamin Franklin's essay in response to the Rhode Island coinage proposal. I cannot fit the whole essay here, but the first paragraph is shown below, as published in the "New Haven Gazette & Connecticut Magazine" newspaper of March 22, 1787. This is during the era when constitutional debates were ongoing in Congress and beginning in each state. "TO THE PUBLIC [written by Doctor Franklin]" "I perceive by a late paper, that Rhode Island has determined to establish a mint for the coinage of copper and silver. Every act of this kind in a particular state, calls to my mind the evils we suffer for want of union among states. That idol of the people, STATE SOVERIEGNTY, will forever disappoint the hopes we entertain of peace, happiness and respectability, and prevent any SOVEREIGNTY at all." The whole essay is fairly long - and I'll include in its entirety in an eventual brief or write-up of the Rhode Island coinage proposal. But ... I'm kind of jealous. Connecticut, New Jersey, Massacbusetts - none got any recognition (good or bad) from Doctor Franklin with respect to their coinage. -Randy C.

RECENT COIN FINDS IN NEW JERSEY

(Don Hartman)

I thought that some might be interested in what was found by my son and I metal detecting in 2008 as far as Colonial and early Federal coins. It was a rather good year for numbers, considering we have been hitting most of the same sites and areas for over 20 years now. But, the quality of the coppers this year was much worse than what I usually find. I would rather have less finds, since quality over quantity is more desired.

Here is a list of the grounders we found in Atlantic County, NJ during 2008, the only photograph I will show right now is of the best coin I found in 2008, which was my first and only Rosa Americana. My son found one years ago, but it was in much worse condition, since coins that contain Zinc, do not fare well in almost any type of soil.

No NJ coppers were found this past year, and only one CT copper -- also a lack of KGIII coppers! I think the one main site I hunted in 2008 was for the most part too old for the KGIII coppers, since William III and KGI and KGII coppers were all that were found.

My finds:

| | |
|---------|---|
| 1695+ | William III Halfpenny |
| 1695+ | William III Halfpenny |
| 1695+ | William III Halfpenny |
| 1695+ | William III Halfpenny |
| 1722 | Rosa Americana Penny |
| 1723 | King George I Halfpenny |
| 1729+ | King George II Halfpenny (Pewter, Bad) |
| 1729-39 | King George II Halfpenny |
| 1729-39 | King George II Halfpenny |
| 1734 | King George II Halfpenny |
| 1734 | King George II Halfpenny |
| 1738 | King George II Halfpenny |
| 1748 | Spanish One Real |
| 1770 | KG Copper/Draped Bust/Classic Half Cent Imprints (a "3-in-1 Coin") |
| 1788 | Connecticut Colonial |

My Son's finds:

| | |
|-----------|-----------------------------|
| 1600's | French Liard |
| 1655-58 | French Liard |
| 1736 | King George II Halfpenny |
| 1781 | Spanish Half Real |
| 1781 | Spanish Half Real |
| 1797 | British Cartwheel Penny |
| 1796-1807 | Draped Bust Large Cent |
| 1796-07 | Draped Bust Large Cent |
| 1797 | Spanish 2 Reale (of copper) |



Don's Ground-Found Rosa Americana



2008 C4 CONVENTION EXHIBITS

(Buell Ish)

Those attending the November 2008 C4 Convention in Boston were treated to the following exhibits:

Early American Communion Tokens

Presented by David Menchell. While used by several churches throughout Europe and England beginning in the late 16th century, communion tokens were most widely used in the Presbyterian churches of Scotland, to protect communicants from betrayal by spies during periods of religious persecution. The use of communion tokens in the Presbyterian churches of Scotland began during the reign of the Stuarts in 1605. The conflict between church and state continued until the reign of William and Mary and the establishment of the Presbyterian Church as the Church of Scotland in 1690. Although the need for tokens because of religious persecution was diminished, the practice of issuing Communion tokens continued in Scotland until World War I, and a few of the Reformed Presbyterian Churches in the United States and Canada may have used tokens until about 1950. A number of churches have issued tokens in recent years, but these are normally replicas to commemorate a church centennial or some other important event. This exhibit featured examples of several early communion tokens used by churches in the United States from the 1780's through the early 1800's. Most of these

tokens were produced in small numbers, often 100 or fewer being struck. There are many rarities in this series, making the collection of these pieces a challenge.

Trying to make SENSE of the Simian Family Counterfeit Halfpence and Farthings of George II and George III

Presented by David Palmer. This exhibit featured 31 halfpennies and 10 farthings from the "Simian Family", with dates ranging from 1733 to 1793. Represented were both British and Irish pieces featuring William III, George II and George III as well as mules. The Simian family traces its history to the "Ape Arm" term used by William Anton, Jr. in the book "Forgotten Coins of the North American Colonies." Simian now means Spidery Lettering. Simian obverses come muled with generic reverses and Simian reverses come muled with generic obverses. There are a great number of varieties and new discoveries occur frequently in the Simian Family. According to the exhibitor, it is important to classify die chains to understand the Simian family. So where were these coins made? The exhibitor wanted to make sure that anyone examining the exhibit understood that crude does not necessarily mean "Made in America."

NEW EXHIBIT CHAIRMAN

I would like to thank ERIC HILDEBRANT for agreeing to assume the role of Exhibit Chairman. I would like to thank those who have exhibited at the C4 Conventions and otherwise supported my efforts during the years that I have held the position. In particular, I would like to publicly thank David Menchell for exhibiting every single year that I have been Exhibit Chairman. His willingness and desire to share his collection and knowledge with all is a shining example of what makes being a part of C4 such a pleasure.

Please consider exhibiting the 2009 convention! For more information please contact Eric Hildebrant via ehildebrant@draper.com.

Thank you for the honor of serving as your exhibit chairman, Buell Ish

C4 GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING NOVEMBER 15, 2008 – BOSTON

C4 President Ray Williams opened the meeting at about 8:30 with a request for a round of membership introductions stating their names and collecting interests; at least 30 members were present and signed in.

The Club Secretary, Frank Steimle, to save time, noted the minutes of the 2007 C4 annual meeting in Boston were published in the winter 2007 issue of the *C4 Newsletter* and would not be reiterated. He also briefly summarized the results of the C4 meeting at last summer's ANA meeting in Baltimore, presided over by our President, with 34 members attending. That meeting included a brief review of our financial situation by our new Treasurer, Charlie Rohrer, which was very positive and Ray's reminders on the upcoming need to vote for officers and changes to our By-laws. Tom Rinaldo alerted us to a diverse and interesting group of lots at the C4 auction in November and a representative from the Publications Committee reported our C4 publications are doing well. Our librarian, Leo Shane, reported our library continues to grow. Frank also reported that all the returned election ballots have been reviewed, counted, and independently recounted by a non-officer member. A motion to accept the Secretary's report and the minutes of the last meetings was approved.

The C4 Treasurer, Charlie Rohrer, reported that C4 currently has 356 dues-paying members, including life members, a number slightly down from last year. He reviewed his financial statement as presented to the Board of Directors, which showed the club's total assets were still growing and we are fully able to continue to support our publication sponsorship and other C4 educational endeavors. A motion to accept the Treasurer's report was approved.

Ray summarized the 2008 election results and noted that there was only one contested position, National Vice President, and the incumbent, Dave Palmer, won. There was a comment from the floor concerning the possibility of voting via the internet; this suggestion will be investigated. Ray noted that Ed Sarrafin had declined to run again for Region 4 Vice President and Jack Howes had been nominated to run for this position.

Dennis Wiczba, our convention chairman, noted that next year's annual convention in Boston would be November 19-22, 2009. Although some members wondered about moving our convention to different locations, Dennis noted we would be hard pressed to find a better deal than the one we get at the Fall Bay State Show.

Jim Rosen, Chairman of the Publications Committee, reported that Charlie Davis now manages our publication inventory, removing a logistical burden from our librarian and some C4 officers. To discuss the availability of any of our colonial related publications, Mr. Davis can be contacted at www.nunishbooks.com. Jim noted we have at least broken even on all of our sponsored publications so far and will get 50% of future profits. He noted the process to have a manuscript reviewed for possible development and publication has changed slightly with a new member on the C4 editorial team – Buell

Ish replaces Dan Freidus. The revised publication submittal and review process can soon be on the C4 website.

Buell Ish, the C4 convention exhibit coordinator, reminded attendees that there were three club member exhibits in front of the Club table on the bourse floor. He noted it is not too soon to think about exhibits for next year and please contact him if you are interested.

Ray brought up his plan to develop a C4 Policy and Procedures Manual to specifically supplement the general guidelines in the C4 By-laws in ways that will offer some flexibility without the burden and legal demands of another By-laws revision. He was working on a draft, based on similar guidelines in other organizations, but wants input from the membership on content. He hopes to have a full draft ready in 2009. Ray also noted the need for two more Club committees to assist with our growing presence in the numismatic community: a public relations committee or person, and a Convention Program preparation Committee. Mary Sauvain volunteered to address PR issues for C4, but help is still needed to assist Ray and his wife, Diane, with the logistics of getting the program together, printed and ready in time.

The meeting floor was then turned over to Syd Martin who explained the need to revise the C4 By-laws. The draft revised By-laws were published in the *C4 Newsletter* and on our website, and all comments received have been or will be considered. Besides Syd, several club members were actively involved in the developing the revisions, especially Tim Martin. Our original By-laws were part of our incorporation action and were submitted in 1994 to the Secretary of State for New Jersey, where many of the C4 officers resided at that time. Syd noted that there was a strong need for a revision because we were not fully operating according to the original By-laws, and a change was needed to make the By-laws reflect current needs and to address certain issues not previously addressed, as well as to correct minor clerical and word usage consistency issues. In reference to near final draft revised By-laws that were available previously to the membership, Syd noted the following proposed changes per each By-law Article:

Article 1- This notes a Board of Trustees, but they may need to be called a Board of Directors to more accurately convey what they actually do. Membership approval of this change is requested.

Article 2- Self evident

Article 3- This article required a number of minor clarifications. But subsection 3.2 was the most problematic, especially provisional membership. **Syd requested that the present language in this section be deleted and offered the following language to be used instead:**

I. All members currently deemed to be in good standing are in fact members in good standing. **This language was approved unanimously by members**

present. *This corrects a procedural oversight in accepting members according to the original By-laws.*

II. Board (of Directors) is empowered to redraft the By-laws of C4 in accordance with:

- a. the draft By-laws submitted to all members as an adjunct to the C4 Newsletter;
- b. comments drafted and handed out at the C4 Annual Meeting, 15 November, 2008 in Boston; and
- c. discussion from the floor during the cited Annual meeting.

The Board is also empowered to resubmit the re-drafted By-laws to the appropriate officer of the State of New Jersey for formal adoption. **This language was also unanimously approved by the members present.**

Articles 4-11 were basically self-evident with mostly minor clerical changes.

The Board and the By-laws revision Committee will prepare a final draft and submit it to the State of New Jersey with information notice to the C4 membership.

The meeting continued with a request from Chuck Heck for a C4 educational session at the 2009 EAC convention.

Leo Shane, the C4 librarian, noted that he has now original copies of all C4 Newsletters to lend out for photocopying missing issues. Roger Moore requested that an attempt be made to videotape some or all of our educational sessions and that these be archived within the C4 website. In a final note respecting documenting our educational efforts, Syd Martin (now wearing his Newsletter editor hat) reminds all that there is always a need for articles to keep the Newsletter informative and interesting.

With a motion from the floor, Ray adjourned the meeting at 10am.

Frank Steimle
C4 Secretary

C4 Offers Important Colonial Books

For more information on the following three books, published by the Colonial Coin Collectors Club (C4), as well as joining the club, visit the C4 website at www.colonialcoins.org. These books may be ordered directly from: Charles Davis, Numismatic Literature, P.O. Box 547, Wenham, MA 01984; Tel: 978-468-2933; email: numislit@aol.com.



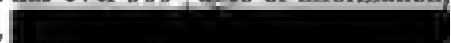
"John Hull, The Mint, and The Economics of Massachusetts Coinage"
(Lou Jordan)

The second book published by the Colonial Coin Collectors Club (C4) is still available for purchase, *John Hull, The Mint and The Economics of Massachusetts Coinage* by numismatic scholar Louis Jordon. This comprehensive book was released in 2002, the 350th anniversary of the establishment of the Massachusetts mint.

The book began with a request to write a chronology of the Massachusetts Mint for *The Colonial Newsletter*, Jordan writes. He started with Sylvester Crosby's long chapter on Massachusetts silver in *The Early Coins of America* but soon found many other references not in Crosby as well as other primary source material. One of the most revealing, Jordan writes, were the account books of John Hull which yielded very interesting information.

This book is a study of the mint at Massachusetts Bay and the economic factors that impacted it. In it, Jordan updates the documentation in Crosby by including the major edited sources and selected secondary research from the past 125 years. He has also put into historical context the economics and politics of the seventeenth century Massachusetts Bay Colony.

This book is the reference standard on Massachusetts Silver Coinage and will continue to be for years to come. The hardcover book with dust jacket has over 300 pages of information, illustrations, charts and photos. Contact Ray Williams, [REDACTED]



**"The Hibernia Coinage of William Wood (1722-1724)
(Syd Martin)**

Wood's Hibernia coppers, those half-pence and farthings made under British Royal patent for use in Ireland during the 1722-24 period, created an immediate controversy pitting the British government against the Irish Patriots. Economics, self-governance, merchantilism, colonial exploitation – all became issues reaching far beyond coinage. King George I, Isaac Newton, Jonathan Swift, Archbishop King, Robert Walpole, the King's mistress – all became central figures in a drama central to the times.

In addition to exploring the historical backdrop for the issuance of these coins, the author has addressed how they were made and where they were produced. Particular attention is paid to the fabrication of the dies used to strike the coins as well as the preparation of the planchets on which they were struck. He has identified a total of 57 different farthing varieties and 228 different halfpence varieties, and prepared descriptions and pictures of each, often in multiple die states. Aggregate production quantities are estimated and rarities deduced for each variety. Their relationship to the American Colonies is explored, as well as their claim to being within the corpus of American Colonial Coins. This book promises to be a seminal work for the understanding and study of Wood's Hibernia coins.



"An Illustrated Catalogue of the French Billon Coinage in the Americas"
(Robert Vlack)

The third monograph published by the Colonial Coin Collectors Club (C4) is *An Illustrated Catalogue of the French Billon Coinage in the Americas* by the noted numismatist Robert A. Vlack. This is the first comprehensive guide to the billon coinages that circulated in the French colonies of the Americas, which included Canada, Louisiana and the French West Indies. An 18-page introduction discusses the history of the coins and includes a rarity listing of the various counterstamped billon coins authorized for use in Canada during the seventeenth century. This is followed by an extensive and well-illustrated catalogue of the coins (pp. 20-157) reflecting more than 30 years of research by Vlack on this topic. The catalog proceeds from the *Mosquetaires* of 30 and 15 *deniers* to the billon *Sous Marqués* and Half-*Sous Marqués* and then to contemporary counterfeits. It next includes a full listing of billon coinage and counterstamped billon coins of the French West Indies, as well as a discussion of the coins known as "black dogs."

In the catalogue every denomination is divided into sections, one section for each of the various French mints producing that denomination; some denominations were issued from as many as 30 different mints! Each mint section contains an explanation of all the mintmasters and engravers associated with that mint during the years of issue. The specific coins from the mint are then cataloged by year with annotations on mintage, rarity and variants. There are numerous illustrations with enlarged details of overdates and errors that are especially useful to the user in identification. This is the first time such information has been made available in English.

ANNOUNCEMENTS



SPECIAL THANKS TO DIANE WILLIAMS AND ANGIE ISH

At the 2008 C4 Convention, our President and Region 7 Vice President were accompanied by their lovely wives. Though I'm sure they hadn't planned on it, Diane and Angie graciously devoted many hours to "manning" the C4 table over the three days, accepting dues and other payments on behalf of our club. The sacrifice of their time allowed many of us to spend more time with "our little coin friends," and is greatly appreciated by those of us who would otherwise have had to fill in at the C4 table. Not to mention how much their presence improved the aesthetic quality of our table!

To express the gratitude of the Club, the Board of Directors (without Ray and Buell's knowledge) decided to give them a small token of our appreciation. And in the spirit of numismatics, we sent to each of them a 2008 1/10 oz American Eagle Gold Bullion Coin mounted in a gold bezel... accompanied by a note of thanks, warning not to let Ray or Buell get hold of them!

On behalf of the membership, let me again thank you both very much. We really appreciate it!

Charlie Rohrer, C4 Treasurer



NEW C4 CONVENTION EXHIBIT CHAIRPERSON

After many successful years as the exhibit chairman for the C4 convention, Buell Ish has accepted a new position within the C4 Publications Committee. He will be replaced by Eric M. Hildebrant, who can be reached at ehildebrant@draper.com. The Board wishes to thank Buell for his exceptional efforts, and believes the Eric will continue in his footsteps.



NEW DUES INFORMATION.....

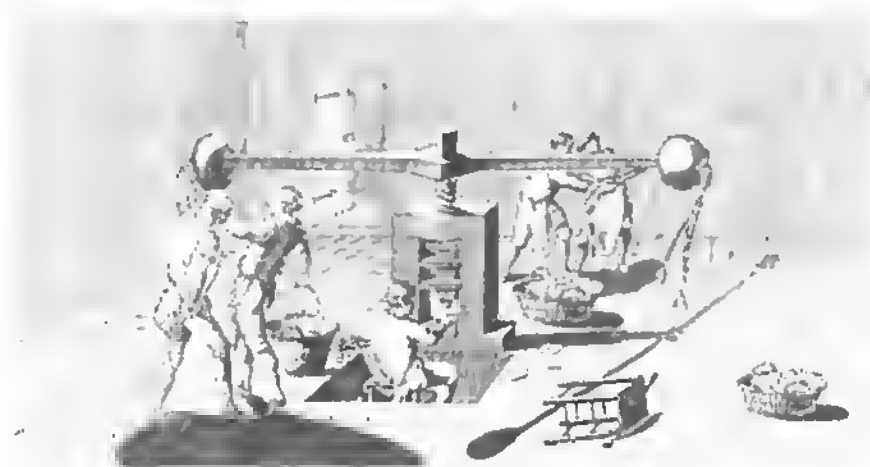
C4 dues have increased to \$25 per year!

We have suspended accepting Life Membership Applications while the C4 Board seeks advice with respect to restructuring the costs vs. expenses.



THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER

A Research Journal in Early American Numismatics



Hear ye! Hear ye!

The subscription price of *CYL* has been rolled back.

ANS members: \$25 per year. Non-ANS members: \$40 per year.

Take advantage of this significant price reduction. Contact Megan Fenselau at the ANS: e-mail membership@numismatics.org; telephone (212) 571-4470 Ext. 117, or go to the ANS website at www.numismatics.org/pmwiki/index.php?n=CNLCN1 to subscribe online or download a subscription form.



RESULTS OF THE AUCTION AT THE C4 CONVENTION BOSTON, 15 NOVEMBER 2008

Following pages provide prices realized at the C4 auction conducted by Chris McCawley and Bob Grellman and called by Dan Friedus at our convention. Lots 1 through 555 were auctioned live on Saturday evening, 15 November 2008, while lots 556 through 737 were sold via mail bid that closed on 25 November. This was certainly a superb auction, and a credit to both consignors and bidders.



Dan Freidus calls the auction . . .going
once, going twice . . .



We even make our President, Ray work
— here holding up the spice chest made
and donated by Dave Menchell.

Winter 2008

Total Bids \$296,848

Lots listed at \$0 were either withdrawn or repurchased by the consignor.

2008 C-4

15-Nov-08

| Lot | Bid | Lot | Bid | Lot | Bid | Lot | Bid | Lot | Bid | Lot | Bid | Lot | Bid |
|-----|--------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|--------|
| 1 | 0 | 44 | 400 | 87 | 0 | 130 | 210 | 173 | 0 | 216 | 170 | 259 | 0 |
| 2 | 3,800 | 45 | 375 | 88 | 90 | 131 | 180 | 174 | 1,850 | 217 | 275 | 260 | 240 |
| 3 | 2,550 | 48 | 200 | 89 | 75 | 132 | 0 | 175 | 0 | 218 | 500 | 281 | 210 |
| 4 | 4,250 | 47 | 200 | 90 | 0 | 133 | 240 | 176 | 0 | 219 | 1,800 | 262 | 1,700 |
| 5 | 2,500 | 48 | 850 | 91 | 0 | 134 | 350 | 177 | 90 | 220 | 550 | 263 | 40 |
| 6 | 3,950 | 49 | 35 | 92 | 0 | 135 | 6,500 | 178 | 50 | 221 | 210 | 264 | 210 |
| 7 | 0 | 50 | 700 | 93 | 0 | 136 | 180 | 179 | 0 | 222 | 90 | 285 | 140 |
| 8 | 850 | 51 | 2,400 | 94 | 0 | 137 | 800 | 180 | 7,000 | 223 | 1,800 | 266 | 0 |
| 9 | 1,100 | 52 | 40 | 95 | 130 | 138 | 0 | 181 | 160 | 224 | 325 | 267 | 150 |
| 10 | 2,100 | 53 | 120 | 96 | 90 | 139 | 450 | 182 | 800 | 225 | 110 | 288 | 165 |
| 11 | 1,250 | 54 | 80 | 97 | 80 | 140 | 850 | 183 | 375 | 226 | 80 | 289 | 120 |
| 12 | 175 | 55 | 40 | 98 | 10 | 141 | 110 | 184 | 0 | 227 | 0 | 270 | 100 |
| 13 | 13,500 | 56 | 0 | 99 | 250 | 142 | 240 | 185 | 110 | 228 | 0 | 271 | 110 |
| 14 | 475 | 57 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 143 | 1,900 | 186 | 300 | 229 | 0 | 272 | 80 |
| 15 | 80 | 58 | 0 | 101 | 300 | 144 | 150 | 187 | 140 | 230 | 425 | 273 | 130 |
| 16 | 1,800 | 59 | 2,250 | 102 | 225 | 145 | 100 | 188 | 650 | 231 | 225 | 274 | 120 |
| 17 | 700 | 60 | 350 | 103 | 950 | 146 | 325 | 189 | 80 | 232 | 40 | 275 | 5,500 |
| 18 | 1,200 | 61 | 70 | 104 | 60 | 147 | 70 | 190 | 0 | 233 | 90 | 276 | 0 |
| 19 | 550 | 62 | 550 | 105 | 1,400 | 148 | 350 | 191 | 275 | 234 | 125 | 277 | 225 |
| 20 | 50 | 63 | 250 | 106 | 3,400 | 149 | 210 | 192 | 0 | 235 | 110 | 278 | 6,500 |
| 21 | 210 | 64 | 25 | 107 | 150 | 150 | 2,000 | 193 | 375 | 236 | 325 | 279 | 9,000 |
| 22 | 40 | 65 | 1,400 | 108 | 125 | 151 | 425 | 194 | 160 | 237 | 350 | 280 | 850 |
| 23 | 60 | 66 | 60 | 109 | 100 | 152 | 150 | 195 | 140 | 238 | 185 | 281 | 900 |
| 24 | 250 | 67 | 400 | 110 | 250 | 153 | 0 | 196 | 90 | 239 | 0 | 282 | 6,500 |
| 25 | 0 | 68 | 170 | 111 | 250 | 154 | 150 | 197 | 90 | 240 | 80 | 283 | 4,500 |
| 26 | 40 | 69 | 250 | 112 | 210 | 155 | 60 | 198 | 40 | 241 | 50 | 284 | 210 |
| 27 | 20 | 70 | 180 | 113 | 65 | 156 | 350 | 199 | 0 | 242 | 50 | 285 | 8,500 |
| 28 | 325 | 71 | 0 | 114 | 210 | 157 | 110 | 200 | 550 | 243 | 0 | 286 | 3,000 |
| 29 | 425 | 72 | 240 | 115 | 0 | 158 | 2,400 | 201 | 140 | 244 | 650 | 287 | 6,500 |
| 30 | 170 | 73 | 0 | 116 | 300 | 159 | 900 | 202 | 90 | 245 | 45 | 288 | 11,000 |
| 31 | 475 | 74 | 0 | 117 | 150 | 160 | 75 | 203 | 100 | 246 | 0 | 289 | 1,200 |
| 32 | 140 | 75 | 75 | 118 | 150 | 161 | 240 | 204 | 0 | 247 | 80 | 290 | 0 |
| 33 | 200 | 76 | 160 | 119 | 600 | 162 | 1,100 | 205 | 750 | 248 | 70 | 291 | 0 |
| 34 | 50 | 77 | 80 | 120 | 0 | 163 | 70 | 206 | 185 | 249 | 350 | 292 | 240 |
| 35 | 160 | 78 | 70 | 121 | 800 | 164 | 900 | 207 | 0 | 250 | 325 | 293 | 275 |
| 36 | 110 | 79 | 40 | 122 | 160 | 165 | 70 | 208 | 210 | 251 | 100 | 294 | 275 |
| 37 | 175 | 80 | 100 | 123 | 270 | 166 | 0 | 209 | 600 | 252 | 230 | 295 | 0 |
| 38 | 0 | 81 | 60 | 124 | 105 | 167 | 125 | 210 | 650 | 253 | 225 | 296 | 160 |
| 39 | 275 | 82 | 180 | 125 | 1,100 | 168 | 200 | 211 | 80 | 254 | 425 | 297 | 100 |
| 40 | 0 | 83 | 130 | 126 | 270 | 169 | 120 | 212 | 80 | 255 | 150 | 298 | 0 |
| 41 | 100 | 84 | 100 | 127 | 850 | 170 | 80 | 213 | 1,800 | 256 | 40 | 299 | 120 |
| 42 | 60 | 85 | 0 | 128 | 425 | 171 | 0 | 214 | 130 | 257 | 140 | 300 | 170 |
| 43 | 1,050 | 86 | 0 | 129 | 300 | 172 | 800 | 215 | 80 | 258 | 275 | 301 | 110 |

Page 1 of 3

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15-Nov-08

| Lot | Bid | Lot | Bid | Lot | Bid | Lot | Bid | Lot | Bid | Lot | Bid | Lot | Bid |
|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-----|
| 302 | 800 | 347 | 190 | 392 | 600 | 437 | 2,200 | 482 | 0 | 527 | 180 | 572 | 510 |
| 303 | 190 | 348 | 475 | 393 | 325 | 438 | 950 | 483 | 600 | 528 | 200 | 573 | 0 |
| 304 | 1,400 | 349 | 775 | 394 | 0 | 439 | 550 | 484 | 0 | 529 | 1,500 | 574 | 350 |
| 305 | 120 | 350 | 40 | 395 | 750 | 440 | 0 | 485 | 1,100 | 530 | 425 | 575 | 80 |
| 306 | 0 | 351 | 400 | 396 | 425 | 441 | 300 | 486 | 350 | 531 | 150 | 576 | 0 |
| 307 | 350 | 352 | 0 | 397 | 375 | 442 | 225 | 487 | 0 | 532 | 300 | 577 | 0 |
| 308 | 0 | 353 | 210 | 398 | 700 | 443 | 0 | 488 | 90 | 533 | 375 | 578 | 0 |
| 309 | 325 | 354 | 0 | 399 | 225 | 444 | 130 | 489 | 60 | 534 | 0 | 579 | 0 |
| 310 | 650 | 355 | 30 | 400 | 410 | 445 | 700 | 490 | 50 | 535 | 0 | 580 | 115 |
| 311 | 130 | 356 | 0 | 401 | 150 | 446 | 100 | 491 | 600 | 536 | 75 | 581 | 0 |
| 312 | 850 | 357 | 70 | 402 | 400 | 447 | 200 | 492 | 250 | 537 | 125 | 582 | 0 |
| 313 | 190 | 358 | 280 | 403 | 2,000 | 448 | 240 | 493 | 375 | 538 | 50 | 583 | 0 |
| 314 | 210 | 359 | 1,300 | 404 | 1,500 | 449 | 550 | 494 | 750 | 539 | 50 | 584 | 70 |
| 315 | 400 | 360 | 160 | 405 | 1,700 | 450 | 300 | 495 | 100 | 540 | 40 | 585 | 0 |
| 316 | 70 | 361 | 85 | 406 | 0 | 451 | 160 | 496 | 160 | 541 | 275 | 586 | 0 |
| 317 | 900 | 362 | 0 | 407 | 100 | 452 | 70 | 497 | 120 | 542 | 135 | 587 | 0 |
| 318 | 150 | 363 | 100 | 408 | 0 | 453 | 975 | 498 | 0 | 543 | 850 | 588 | 0 |
| 319 | 700 | 364 | 0 | 409 | 140 | 454 | 225 | 499 | 0 | 544 | 210 | 589 | 20 |
| 320 | 275 | 365 | 1,100 | 410 | 170 | 455 | 450 | 500 | 350 | 545 | 180 | 590 | 0 |
| 321 | 600 | 366 | 0 | 411 | 2,200 | 456 | 2,200 | 501 | 750 | 546 | 200 | 591 | 0 |
| 322 | 130 | 367 | 225 | 412 | 0 | 457 | 150 | 502 | 110 | 547 | 550 | 592 | 50 |
| 323 | 70 | 368 | 0 | 413 | 85 | 458 | 0 | 503 | 150 | 548 | 30 | 593 | 75 |
| 324 | 130 | 369 | 100 | 414 | 60 | 459 | 0 | 504 | 300 | 549 | 130 | 594 | 75 |
| 325 | 0 | 370 | 140 | 415 | 60 | 460 | 275 | 505 | 130 | 550 | 0 | 595 | 0 |
| 326 | 80 | 371 | 0 | 416 | 1,100 | 461 | 90 | 506 | 210 | 551 | 60 | 596 | 60 |
| 327 | 65 | 372 | 0 | 417 | 60 | 462 | 0 | 507 | 0 | 552 | 50 | 597 | 100 |
| 328 | 0 | 373 | 330 | 418 | 0 | 463 | 0 | 508 | 500 | 553 | 70 | 598 | 30 |
| 329 | 1,500 | 374 | 0 | 419 | 110 | 464 | 150 | 509 | 210 | 554 | 240 | 599 | 25 |
| 330 | 120 | 375 | 60 | 420 | 100 | 465 | 1,300 | 510 | 0 | 555 | 350 | 600 | 30 |
| 331 | 500 | 376 | 50 | 421 | 130 | 466 | 150 | 511 | 120 | 556 | 0 | 601 | 70 |
| 332 | 350 | 377 | 575 | 422 | 40 | 467 | 70 | 512 | 140 | 557 | 0 | 602 | 30 |
| 333 | 0 | 378 | 210 | 423 | 70 | 468 | 130 | 513 | 160 | 558 | 0 | 603 | 195 |
| 334 | 1,000 | 379 | 170 | 424 | 110 | 469 | 50 | 514 | 300 | 559 | 0 | 604 | 8 |
| 335 | 0 | 380 | 170 | 425 | 60 | 470 | 80 | 515 | 0 | 560 | 0 | 605 | 35 |
| 336 | 180 | 381 | 475 | 426 | 60 | 471 | 0 | 516 | 400 | 561 | 0 | 606 | 35 |
| 337 | 0 | 382 | 110 | 427 | 1,600 | 472 | 60 | 517 | 220 | 562 | 0 | 607 | 65 |
| 338 | 5,500 | 383 | 0 | 428 | 1,250 | 473 | 700 | 518 | 0 | 563 | 0 | 608 | 35 |
| 339 | 0 | 384 | 1,800 | 429 | 8,000 | 474 | 170 | 519 | 0 | 564 | 0 | 609 | 10 |
| 340 | 170 | 385 | 0 | 430 | 125 | 475 | 160 | 520 | 275 | 565 | 0 | 610 | 15 |
| 341 | 300 | 386 | 1,300 | 431 | 0 | 476 | 0 | 521 | 210 | 566 | 0 | 611 | 20 |
| 342 | 500 | 387 | 1,225 | 432 | 350 | 477 | 0 | 522 | 275 | 567 | 0 | 612 | 40 |
| 343 | 2,200 | 388 | 725 | 433 | 2,750 | 478 | 275 | 523 | 50 | 568 | 0 | 613 | 50 |
| 344 | 0 | 389 | 200 | 434 | 1,600 | 479 | 95 | 524 | 80 | 569 | 45 | 614 | 110 |
| 345 | 0 | 390 | 80 | 435 | 0 | 480 | 160 | 525 | 4,000 | 570 | 125 | 615 | 10 |
| 346 | 125 | 391 | 70 | 436 | 1,200 | 481 | 0 | 526 | 0 | 571 | 0 | 616 | 8 |

2008 C-4

15-Nov-08

| Lot | Bid | Lot | Bid | Lot | Bid | Lot | Bid | Lot | Bid | Lot | Bid | Lot | Bid |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 617 | 30 | 662 | 0 | 707 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 618 | 0 | 663 | 0 | 708 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 619 | 50 | 664 | 28 | 709 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 620 | 10 | 665 | 0 | 710 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 621 | 0 | 666 | 25 | 711 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 622 | 15 | 667 | 20 | 712 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 623 | 10 | 668 | 20 | 713 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 624 | 0 | 669 | 15 | 714 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 625 | 8 | 670 | 40 | 715 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 626 | 30 | 671 | 65 | 716 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 627 | 50 | 672 | 10 | 717 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 628 | 10 | 673 | 15 | 718 | 12 | | | | | | | | |
| 629 | 10 | 674 | 20 | 719 | 32 | | | | | | | | |
| 630 | 30 | 675 | 20 | 720 | 35 | | | | | | | | |
| 631 | 40 | 676 | 0 | 721 | 18 | | | | | | | | |
| 632 | 10 | 677 | 110 | 722 | 55 | | | | | | | | |
| 633 | 35 | 678 | 210 | 723 | 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 634 | 25 | 679 | 110 | 724 | 115 | | | | | | | | |
| 635 | 22 | 680 | 50 | 725 | 45 | | | | | | | | |
| 636 | 120 | 681 | 10 | 726 | 130 | | | | | | | | |
| 637 | 125 | 682 | 50 | 727 | 140 | | | | | | | | |
| 638 | 15 | 683 | 35 | 728 | 80 | | | | | | | | |
| 639 | 15 | 684 | 20 | 729 | 45 | | | | | | | | |
| 640 | 40 | 685 | 550 | 730 | 15 | | | | | | | | |
| 641 | 10 | 686 | 0 | 731 | 125 | | | | | | | | |
| 642 | 10 | 687 | 0 | 732 | 30 | | | | | | | | |
| 643 | 20 | 688 | 150 | 733 | 130 | | | | | | | | |
| 644 | 70 | 689 | 40 | 734 | 22 | | | | | | | | |
| 645 | 850 | 690 | 20 | 735 | 50 | | | | | | | | |
| 646 | 140 | 691 | 15 | 736 | 55 | | | | | | | | |
| 647 | 30 | 692 | 10 | 737 | 40 | | | | | | | | |
| 648 | 25 | 693 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 649 | 15 | 694 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 650 | 25 | 695 | 100 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 651 | 15 | 696 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 652 | 50 | 697 | 25 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 653 | 25 | 698 | 25 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 654 | 0 | 699 | 130 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 655 | 0 | 700 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 656 | 0 | 701 | 40 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 657 | 0 | 702 | 80 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 658 | 0 | 703 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 659 | 0 | 704 | 25 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 660 | 0 | 705 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 661 | 0 | 706 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | |

A special thanks to those who donated lots for the benefit of C4! These help the club's finances remain healthy!

Dave Bowers/Whitman: Unique galley of *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*, authored by Dave.

Wonderful reproduction antique items crafted by Dave Menchell: Wooden 6-drawer coin cabinet; spice box, tea-caddy, mantle clock.

Gary Trudgen: Hardbound *The Copper Coinage of the State of New Jersey - Annotated Manuscript of Damon G. Douglas*, edited by Gary. A collection of old auction catalogues containing significant colonial lots.

A two Volume set of *The Dailey Business Journal of Joseph J. Mickley - 1840-1848* compiled by Karl V. Moulton in 2003. Included was a biographical sketch of Mickley.

A complete set of four Bowers & Ruddy Auction catalogs from *The Garrett Collection Sales for the John Hopkins University* conducted November 1979 to March 1981.

Tim Ringo: A 1787 8-reales of Mexico, owned by his brother Mike.

Snowden, James. *The Medals of Washington*, Philadelphia:Lippincott & Co., 1861



C4 LIBRARY NEWS

(Leo Shane)

Thank You to all for your donations to the C4 Library. Your contributions are appreciated by all C4 members. Below are new items donated to the club since the last C4 Newsletter. They are now available for loan by all C4 members. A complete list of library holdings and instructions on how to borrow them is available at the C4 website www.colonialcoins.org.

Books, Manuscripts & Auction Catalogs:

Adams, John W., *United States Numismatic Literature Volume 1; 19th Century Auction Catalogs*, George Kolbe Publications, Mission Viejo, CA, 1982 – Donated by Roger Siboni.

Clark, Herman Fredrick, *John Hull A Builder Of The Bay Colony*, A. W. Pollock & Co., Wolfeboro, NH, 1993 – Donated by Roger Siboni.

Chernow, Ron, *Alexander Hamilton*, The Penguin Press, New York, NY, 2004 – Donated by Roger Siboni.

Stacks, *United States Coins & Medals Ancient Coins World Coins Fixed Price List*, Stacks, New York, NY, Summer 1993 – Donated by Roger Siboni.

Stacks, *United States Coins & Medal Fixed Price List*, Stacks, New York, NY, Summer 1995 – Donated by Roger Siboni.

Stacks, *United States Coins Medals and Paper Money Fixed Price List*, Stacks, New York, NY, Spring 1997 – Donated by Roger Siboni.

Stacks, *United States Ancient and Foreign Coins Medals and Paper Money Fixed Price List*, Stacks, New York, NY, Summer 1997 – Donated by Roger Siboni.

Anderson Galleries Inc., *American Colonial State and United States Coins of the late Allison W. Jackman*, Catalogued by Henry Chapman, 28-29 June 1918, New York, NY (Hardbound copy) – Donated by Roger Siboni.

New Netherlands Coin Co., *Fortieth Catalog of Rare Coins Tokens Medals Paper Money including the Estate of Manley Kendall*, 9 May 1953, New York, NY – Donated by Roger Siboni.

New Netherlands Coin Co., *Forty-Third Catalog of Rare Coins Tokens Medals Currency including the United States Notes of the Willis O. Crosswhite Collection*, 24 April 1954, New York, NY – Donated by Roger Siboni.

New Netherlands Coin Co, *59th Catalogue of United States Coins Featuring Colonials Half Cents Large Cents Canadian Decimal Coins and Numismatic Literature*, 13-15 June 1967, New York, NY – Donated by Roger Siboni.

New Netherlands Coin Co, *63rd Public Auction Sale*, 18-19 April 1972, New York, NY – Donated by Roger Siboni.

Stacks, *Property of the Estate of Herbert M. Oechsner United States Colonial Ancient & Foreign Coins*, 8-9 September 1988, New York, NY – Donated by Roger Siboni.

Bowers & Merena, *The Norweb Collection of Early American and US Coins Part III*, 14-15 November 1988, Wolfeboro, NH – Donated by Roger Siboni.

Nagy, Stephen K., *Reproduction Photographs Made From the Original Nagy Plates of New Jersey Copper Cent Electrotypes*, Limited Edition No. 26 of 100 Copyright William Anton, 2 July 1992 – Donated by EAC.

American Numismatic Association, *Counterfeit Detection*, Reprinted from the Numismatist, ANA, Colorado Springs, CO, 1983 – Donated by EAC.

Rochette, Edward C., *Making Money – Rogues & Rascals Who Made Their Own*, Renaissance House Publishers, Frederick, CO, 1986 – Donated by EAC.

Mervis, Clyde D., *Cleaning Coins*, Reprinted from Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine, Hewitt Bros., Chicago, IL – Donated by EAC.

Welter, Gerhard, *Cleaning and Preservation of Coins and Medals*, Sanford Durst, New York, NY, 1976 (Sanford Durst reprint) - Donated by EAC.

Maris, Edward, *The Coins of New Jersey with Plate*, Philadelphia PA, 1881 (Reprint by CFG Publications, Glen Rock, NJ, 1987) Large format 16.5" X 11" – Donated by EAC.

Sullivan, Edmund B., *American Political Badges and Medalets 1789-1892*, Quarterman Publications, Lawrence, MA, 1981 – Donated by EAC.

Suggestions for additions to the library are always appreciated. Please consider donating books, auction catalogs, etc. to the library. Remember, those who are learning about colonials now are those who will be buying your coins later. Thank You, my e-mail is Leo_J_Shane@hotmail.com or write to me at [REDACTED]

CLASSIFIED ADS

Ads for this newsletter can be purchased as follows:

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Thanks to an ANS grant I am working on a study of circulating coins and currencies of the French and Indian Wars period (1689-1763). I would be very grateful for information on any American and Canadian metal detector finds dating to this period as well as any coins in collections that have find provenances attached to them. Contact: Oliver D.

Hoover, [REDACTED]
Email: oliver.hoover@sympatico.ca

I am interested in acquiring counterstamped Rosa Americana coins or photos of them. Unusual examples from this series are always of interest, including mis-struck examples. I'm also seeking unusual edge markings on Kentucky pieces. Syd Martin: sfmartin5@comcast.net or [REDACTED]

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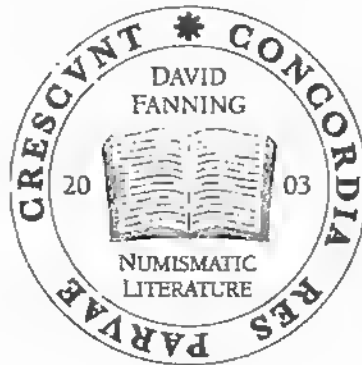
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